

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL  
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-  
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,  
DECEMBER 29, 1927

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1928

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 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, President.  
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 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D., President.  
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., M. Lyle Spencer, Ph.D., President.  
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Glenn Frank, B.A., President.  
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., John C. Baur, Acting President.  
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor.  
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Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., William H. Cocke, President.  
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 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph.D., President.  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph.D., LL.D., President.  
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D.D., President.  
 West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Texas, J. A. Hill, President.  
 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., Homer E. Wark, Ph.D., President.  
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL.D., President.  
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL.D., President.  
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, President.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U. S. N., President.  
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President.

## ALLIED MEMBERS

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Washburn College	State Teachers College of Hays
Fairmont College	St. Benedict's College
College of Emporia	Sterling College
Bethany College	Ottawa University
Southwestern College	Friends' University
St. Mary's College	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University
State Teachers College of Emporia	Bethel College
State Teachers College of Pittsburg	St. John's College

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado	University of Utah
Colorado State School of Mines	Utah Agricultural College
Colorado College	Colorado Agricultural College
University of Denver	Montana State College
Brigham Young University	University of Wyoming

The Northwest Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	Whitman College
Washington State College	Willamette University
University of Montana	Pacific University
University of Oregon	University of Washington
University of Idaho	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Union University	A. and T. College
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute	Johnson C. Smith University
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	St. Paul Norman and Industrial School
Shaw University	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	University of California, Southern Branch
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	
San Diego State Teachers College	

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College	La Crosse State Normal School
De Paul University	St. Viator College
Luther College	Valparaiso University

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Group 1:

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.  
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.  
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.  
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Group 2:

United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.



## PROCEEDINGS

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York City, on Thursday, December 29, 1927, at 10 a. m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The record of attendance is as follows:

### I. Members:

Alfred University: Director E. A. Heers.  
 Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips, Professor A. W. Marsh, Mr. A. G. Wheeler.  
 Bates College: Professor Oliver F. Cutts, Director Carleton L. Wiggin, Mr. Reginald H. Threlfall.  
 Boston College: Professor J. A. Mattimore, Mr. F. A. Reynolds.  
 Boston University: Mr. Ralph E. Brown, Professor J. J. Murray, Director George V. Brown.  
 Bowdoin College: Director M. E. Morrell.  
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute: Mr. Alvin C. Banks.  
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel, Professor Leslie E. Swain, Mr. Norman S. Taber.  
 Butler University: Professor George Clark.  
 Carleton College: Mr. C. J. Hunt.  
 Carnegie Institute of Technology: Mr. Clarence Overend.  
 Catholic University of America: Mr. John B. McAuliffe.  
 Centenary College: Professor George M. Reynolds, Director H. H. Norton.  
 Coe College: Professor George W. Byrant.  
 Colgate University: Mr. William A. Reid, Professor J. Howard Starr, Mr. E. C. Abell.  
 College of the City of New York: Professor Walter Williamson, Dr. J. H. Parker.  
 Columbia University: Director Edward S. Elliott, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Mr. Reynolds Benson, Mr. Rogers H. Bacon, Mr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Mr. Carl V. Herron.  
 Connecticut Agricultural College: Professor R. J. Guyer.  
 Cornell University: Dean William A. Hammond, Mr. Romeyn Berry.  
 Creighton University: Director A. A. Schabinger.  
 Dartmouth College: Mr. E. K. Hall, Professor Robert J. Delahanty.  
 Denison University: Professor W. J. Livingston.  
 DePauw University: Professor W. L. Hughes.  
 Drake University: Director O. M. Solem.  
 Duke University: Director James DeHart.  
 Fordham University: Mr. John F. Coffey, Dean Charles J. Deane, Mr. Frank Cavanaugh.  
 Geneva College: Mr. A. N. McMillin.  
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong, Professor J. B. Crenshaw.  
 Georgetown University: Director Louis Little.  
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman, Mr. J. M. Gelas, Mr. A. R. Winters.

Harvard University: Director William J. Bingham, Mr. C. B. VanWyck.  
 Haverford College: Professor James A. Babbitt, Mr. John R. Hoopes.  
 Hobart College: Mr. George A. Roberts, Director V. S. Welch.  
 Howard University: Professor Edward P. Davis.  
 Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger, Mr. H. O. Page.  
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Director J. H. McCurdy, Professor George B. Affleck, Professor J. L. Rothacker, Professor H. S. DeGroat, Professor E. W. Pennock, Professor L. J. Judd.  
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor T. N. Metcalf, Professor Noel Workman, Professor Hugo Otopalik, Mr. R. B. Daubert.  
 Johns Hopkins University: Director Ray VanOrman, Mr. Henry Iddins.  
 Kansas State Agricultural College: Director M. F. Ahearn.  
 Lafayette College: Dean Donald B. Prentice.  
 Lehigh University: Mr. Walter R. Okeson, Professor H. R. Reiter, Professor F. V. Larkin.  
 Massachusetts Agricultural College: Professor Curry S. Hicks.  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Dr. John A. Rockwell.  
 Miami University: Professor R. E. Tillotson.  
 Michigan State College: Professor Ralph H. Young, Professor O. E. Reed, Professor W. Sterry Brown, Professor Ralph G. Leonard.  
 Michigan State Norman College: Professor L. W. Olds.  
 Middlebury College: Professor A. M. Brown, Mr. M. M. Klevenow.  
 Mount St. Mary's College: Professor M. J. Thompson.  
 Mount Union College: Director John M. Thorpe, Mr. Guy E. Allott.  
 New York University: Dean G. R. Collins, Mr. Henry C. Hathaway.  
 North Carolina State College: Professor Arthur J. Wilson.  
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long, Professor K. A. Wilson.  
 Norwich University: Professor R. D. Potter, Professor E. D. Graham.  
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage.  
 Ohio State University: Professor Thomas E. French, Dr. J. W. Wilce, Professor L. W. St. John, Mr. S. S. Willaman.  
 Ohio University: Professor O. C. Bird, Professor C. D. Girouque.  
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor G. E. Gauthier.  
 Pennsylvania Military College: Lieutenant C. L. Conner.  
 Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek, Dean R. L. Sackett, Mr. Neil M. Fleming.  
 Princeton University: Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Mr. Frank J. Sullivan, Mr. Albert B. Nies.  
 Purdue University: Professor James Phelan, Mr. Noble Kizer.  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor Harry A. VanVelsor, Mr. Edmund Donald, Professor Paul Graham.  
 Rhode Island State College: Professor Frank W. Keaney.  
 Rutgers University: Professor Maurice A. Blake, Director James H. Reilly.  
 Southern Methodist University: Professor J. S. McIntosh, Professor J. R. Morrison.  
 Stanford University: Dr. T. A. Storey, Professor W. B. Owens.  
 State College of Washington: Dean H. V. Carpenter.  
 State University of Iowa: Director G. T. Bresnahan.  
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Director John A. Davis, Mr. Udell H. Stallings.  
 Susquehanna University: Professor L. D. Grossman.  
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 Syracuse University: Mr. George B. Thurston, Professor W. J. Davison.  
 Temple University: Dr. Carlton N. Russell.  
 Texas A. & M. College: Dean Charles E. Friley, Professor D. X. Bible.  
 Trinity College: Mr. William S. Langford, Dr. H. C. Swan, Mr. John S. Merriman, Jr., Mr. Stanley H. Leeke.



Tufts College: Professor C. P. Houston, Professor W. S. Yeager.  
 Union College: Director Harold Anson Bruce.  
 United States Naval Academy: Captain W. R. VanAdren.  
 University of Akron: Mr. Howard H. Blair.  
 University of Chicago: Professor C. O. Molander, Professor H. O. Crisler.  
 University of Delaware: Professor A. S. Eastman.  
 University of Detroit: Mr. Charles Dorais.  
 University of Florida: Captain Everett M. Yon.  
 University of Georgia: Dean S. V. Sanford, Professor H. J. Stegeman, Mr. Harry Mehre.  
 University of Illinois: Professor Robert C. Zuppke, Mr. A. R. vonLehsten.  
 University of Maine: Professor B. C. Kent, Mr. F. M. Brice.  
 University of Maryland: Mr. H. C. Byrd.  
 University of Michigan: Professor Fielding H. Yost, Professor E. E. Wieman.  
 University of Minnesota: Professor F. W. Luehring.  
 University of Missouri: Professor Chester L. Brewer.  
 University of Nebraska: Mr. John K. Selleck, Professor R. G. Clapp, Director H. D. Gish, Director Henry F. Schulte.  
 University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell.  
 University of North Carolina: Professor R. A. Fetzner, Mr. Charles T. Woolen.  
 University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen.  
 University of Pennsylvania: Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Mr. W. H. DuBarry.  
 University of Pittsburgh: Dean H. E. Friesell.  
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver, Professor Walter Campbell.  
 University of the South: Professor Michael S. Bennett, Vice-Chancellor B. F. Finney.  
 University of Southern California: Director Willis O. Hunter, Professor William Ralph LaPorte.  
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick, Mr. Clyde Littlefield.  
 University of Tennessee: Professor N. W. Dougherty.  
 University of Vermont: Professor James E. Donahue, Mr. H. A. Mayforth.  
 University of Virginia: Professor John H. Neff.  
 University of Washington: Professor Charles C. May.  
 University of Wisconsin: Professor J. F. A. Pyre, Director G. E. Little, Mr. Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, Professor G. C. Lowman.  
 Villanova College: Mr. John C. Kelly.  
 Washington University: Dr. W. P. Edmunds, Dean Walter McCourt.  
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Dr. Edgar Fauver, Professor H. G. McCurdy.  
 West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury, Mr. I. E. Rodgers.  
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr.  
 Wittenberg College: Professor Ernest R. Godfrey.  
 Wooster College: Professor L. C. Boles, Mr. John M. Swiggart.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor Percy R. Carpenter.  
 Yale University: Professor John Chester Adams, Professor C. J. Tilden, Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth, Mr. H. F. Woodcock.

## II. Allied Members:

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor C. F. Little.  
 Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: President B. J. Rodman.  
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Dean H. V. Carpenter.

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Professor Ralph J. Gilmore.

## III. Associate Members:

Lawrenceville School: Director Lory Prentiss, Mr. W. L. Nash.  
 Worcester Academy: Director Harold W. Presson.

## IV. Non-Members:

### 1. Colleges:

Acadia University: Professor William Terry Osborne.  
 Colby College: Professor C. Harry Edwards, Mr. Michael J. Ryan.  
 DePaul University: Mr. J. D. Kelly.  
 Hiram College: Professor George H. Pritchard.  
 Occidental College: Mr. John J. Hopkins.  
 Providence College: Mr. John E. Farrell.  
 St. John's College: Mr. M. T. Riggs.  
 St. Lawrence University: Professor Thomas T. Sullivan.  
 St. Mary's College: President B. J. Rodman.  
 University of Buffalo: Professor Charles H. Keene.  
 University of Dayton: Professor B. T. Schad.  
 University of Oregon: Professor Harry A. Scott.  
 William and Mary College: Dr. Joseph Eugene Rowe.

### 2. Individuals:

Mr. Lewis W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.  
 Mr. J. H. Crocker, National Council, Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Canada.  
 Mr. L. L. Forsythe, Vice-President, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.  
 Mr. Lee F. Hammer, Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.  
 Major John L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Chicago, Ill.  
 Mr. Byran Morse, Editor, National Biographical Society, Washington, D. C.  
 Captain A. D. F. Thomason, 6th D. C. O. Lancers, British Army in India.  
 Dr. F. G. Uber, University of Paris, now in New York City.

## MORNING SESSION

Announcement was made of the appointment of the following committee to nominate officers for next year: Professor T. A. Storey, Chairman, Stanford University; Professor Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana University; Director R. VanOrman, Johns Hopkins University; Professor C. S. Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Professor M. A. Blake, Rutgers College; Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist University; Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri; Professor R. J. Gilmore, Colorado College.

The presidential address was given by General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Retired. It will be found on pages 73-76.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. George Fisher, Major General Hanson E. Ely, Bishop William T. Manning, (pp. 77-88),



and Professor Allison W. Marsh (pp. 93-94).

Mr. E. K. Hall presented the report of the Football Rules Committee. (See pp. 37-44).

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Admission to the afternoon session was restricted to delegates. Dr. M. S. Bennett, of the University of the South, acted as Sergeant at Arms.

Dean H. V. Carpenter read a paper on local conferences, which will be found on pages 88-93. Dr. Savage reported on the Carnegie Survey. (See pp. 94-97).

Reports of the districts and reports of rules committees were printed in advance and were distributed to the delegates in printed form.

The treasurer made his report, showing a balance on hand of \$7,339.64. The accounts have been audited by Dr. Mercer, and the report of the treasurer was accepted and adopted.

The secretary reported that the Council had met three times during the year just passed, namely December 30, 1926, February 23, 1927, and October 8, 1927. The first two meetings were held in New York, the third in New Haven.

The secretary reported on a meeting of the Council held the day before, and the following recommendations of the Council were accepted and adopted:

(1) That new members be elected as follows: University of Southern California, Villanova College, Norwich University, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Michigan State Normal College, and Loyola University; also as allied members, the Pacific Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Kansas).

(2) That six colleges that have not paid dues for the last two years be dropped from the roll of members after the attention of the president of each institution is called to the situation and he is given an opportunity to have the dues paid and membership retained.

(3) That the president of the Association be requested to send a letter before the time of the next convention to the presidents of the member colleges suggesting the desirability of their sending two delegates to the convention, one from the physical education department, and the other from the academic teaching staff.

(4) That a rules committee for gymnastics be appointed.

(5) That the N. C. A. A. athletic meets be held on the following dates:

Track and Field, Chicago, June 8 and 9 (tentative).

Wrestling, Ames, Iowa, March 30 and 31.

Swimming, University of Pennsylvania, March 30 and 31.

(6) That the following resolution be adopted:

"Being assured that the try-outs for the Olympic Games of 1928 will be conducted on the basis of 1924, we recommend that, in the interest of international amity and international sport, this Association accept the invitation of the president of the Olympic Committee to resume membership in the American Olympic Association."

(7) That the convention ballot for a meeting place next year as between New Orleans, Dallas, and Los Angeles.

The convention voted to accept an amendment adding St. Louis to the name of the cities to be ballotted for, and then by ballot declared themselves in favor of New Orleans, St. Louis receiving second place.

Reports of the following special committees were presented: (1) Baseball; (2) Special Committee of Five; (3) Camp Memorial. These will be found in full on pages 53-72.

The names of the officers chosen for next year as reported by the Nominating Committee will be found on the first page of this report.

The following rules committees for 1928 were elected.

#### *Association Football Rules*

A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Instr. Thomas Taylor, U. S. Naval Academy; Capt. F. A. Irving, U. S. Military Academy; J. B. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania; A. B. Nies, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A.; E. L. Keyes, President Intercollegiate Soccer Association, Baltimore, Maryland; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; M. J. Donahue, Louisiana State University; E. D. Mitchell, University of Michigan; H. J. Huff, Kansas University; Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

#### *Base Ball Rules*

Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University; J. H. Nichols, Ohio State University; Curry S. Hicks, Mass. Agricultural College.

#### *Basket Ball Rules*

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; George Tebell, North Carolina State College; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University; William Chandler, Iowa State College.



Life Member: James Naismith.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; Leo V. Novak, U. S. Military Academy; Reynolds Benson, Columbia University; John N. Wilson, U. S. Naval Academy; E. L. Roberts, Brigham Young University; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas.

#### *Boxing Rules*

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas Mills, Beloit College; Lieut. Comdr. O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy; Forest Fletcher, Washington & Lee University; Lieut. H. M. Monroe, U. S. Military Academy.

#### *Football Rules*

E. K. Hall, at large; W. S. Langford, at large; T. A. D. Jones, First District; W. W. Roper, Second District; H. J. Stegeman, Third District; A. A. Stagg, Fourth District; M. F. Ahearn, Fifth District; D. X. Bible, Sixth District; Harry W. Hughes, Seventh District; George Varnell, Eighth District.

#### *Gymnastics*

Charles W. Graydon, Dartmouth College; J. L. Buckley, University of Pennsylvania; P. M. Clarke, U. S. Naval Academy.

#### *Ice Hockey Rules*

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Edward L. Bigelow, Harvard University; Rufus Trimble, Columbia University; Clare Peacock, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; Clarence Wanamaker, Dartmouth College; E. E. Wieman, University of Michigan.

#### *Lacrosse Rules*

Roy Taylor, Cornell University; Comdr. D. I. Hedrick, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University; Lieut. H. M. Monroe, U. S. Military Academy; J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology.

Advisory Committee: Ralph G. Leonard, Michigan State College; C. S. Botsford, Reed College.

#### *Swimming Rules*

E. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Frank Sullivan, Princeton University; A. E. Eilers, Washington University (St. Louis); Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; E. J. Manly, University of Illi-

nois; Fred B. Messing, Vanderbilt University; Comdr. A. M. R. Allen, U. S. Naval Academy; Roy B. Henderson, Texas University; E. Hallings, University of Utah.

#### *Track Rules*

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; C. W. Whitten, Interscholastic Representative; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas.

Advisory Committee: Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Lieut. B. F. Fellers, U. S. Military Academy; Walter Christie, University of California; Comdr. E. D. Washburn, U. S. Naval Academy.

#### *Volley Ball Rules*

J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A.; W. A. Kearns, Oregon State College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois.

#### *Wrestling Rules*

H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; John Rockwell, Mass. Institute of Technology; R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; Lieut. Comdr. H. D. Clarke, U. S. Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, First District; C. F. Foster, Second District; R. A. Fetzer, Third District; E. G. Schroeder, Fourth District; M. C. Gallagher, Fifth District; Roy McLean, Sixth District; D. B. Swingle, Seventh District; James Arbuthnot, Eighth District.



## REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

## FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR JOHN CHESTER ADAMS, YALE UNIVERSITY

If this report were limited to a rehearsal of the ailments and infirmities of New England athletics, it would stop right here. The universal report is of peace and contentment all along the line. College presidents, athletic directors, coaches, and managers seem to be almost dangerously satisfied with the situation and the promise of the future. If the newspapers and the younger alumni would be a little less enthusiastically concerned with us, our cup of joy would be full to running over. But newspaper reporters must live, and apparently some of them must live on (or off) college athletics.

Various conferences, associations, and groups of colleges of various status, size, or locality, mentioned in the report last year, are still going strong. The Association of College Presidents for Conference on Athletics, the "Little Three", the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the New England College Conference on Athletics, and Harvard-and-Yale are all reported as functioning admirably and solving problems with exemplary harmony. The words of the president of one of the "Little Three" will, with few changes, describe the situation: "The most interesting thing to us . . . . . is the fact that on two occasions this last year, representatives of the Little Three colleges, including presidents, alumni, professors of physical education, and undergraduates, gathered at Springfield for a discussion of matters of common interest. As a result of the most recent of these conferences, called by President Garfield of Williams, it is probable that each of these colleges will agree to give up all spring football practice, will continue the agreement to have no scouting, and, at least in the Little Three baseball games, keep the baseball coach off the bench in order to encourage initiative on the part of the men to play their own game instead of merely carrying out the coach's orders, play by play, as too frequently has been the case in intercollegiate baseball. This conference also suggested the possibility of a conference of the coaches from the Little Three in football and baseball toward the same ends, in order there also to increase undergraduate playing of their own games. For these and many other reasons, we are very encouraged about the athletic situation."

Facilities for a wider participation of all students are growing yearly. Bowdoin has followed Amherst in the development of a large tract in the immediate vicinity of the college, 60 acres in

extent, where freshman playing fields, a soccer field, and tennis courts are provided; and this month a new swimming pool, the first college swimming pool in Maine, is being dedicated at Bowdoin. The existence of artificial ice plants at or near numerous New England colleges is doing much to extend the playing of hockey. Bates College has a new indoor running track and baseball cage. The establishment by Mr. Cyrus Curtis, the donor of the Bowdoin swimming pool, of an endowment for its maintenance is a most commendable provision and an excellent example for similar gifts in future.

"Athletics for All" is leading to all kinds of athletics. In comparison with the very limited number of sports indulged in 25 years ago we now, besides football, baseball, and rowing, have hockey (as a major sport), soccer, basketball, golf, tennis, lacrosse, swimming, boxing, squash, ski-jumping, and other winter sports. (Bowdoin has recently constructed a ski-jump.) The tendency is strongly away from the concentration of a few men in a few sports, and with the great development of these minor sports there is increased opportunity to adapt the sport to the man instead of the man to the sport. Particularly notable has been the recent development of athletics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at which, being practically a professional school, it was long supposed that athletics could find no footing.

Athletics are more and more fitting into the educational scheme of things. The increase of faculty interest, activity, and control, the appointment of the physical director, coach, etc. to a place on the faculty, the coaching by faculty members who often give instruction in academic subjects, and the elimination of seasonal coaches,—all these do not mean taking athletics away from the students, but quite the contrary. Athletics are administered more wisely and more effectively in the interest of the students. Playing the game is more and more the affair of the students. Furthermore, the association of managers, captains, and other undergraduate representatives with professors, directors, and coaches on boards of athletic control constitutes an important and effective aid in bridging the traditional gap between students and faculty. The steady upbuilding of scholastic and other eligibility requirements in the interests of better amateur sportsmanship and the protection of the students from the noxious influence of over-enthusiastic alumni are other results of the interest that faculties are taking in athletics. The fact that athletics should be administered primarily in the interest of the undergraduate is recognized also in the various systems in operation for the admission of students free or at a low price—sometimes by season ticket—to intercollegiate games; so that though athletics may be more costly in themselves and may be an expensive luxury for the public and the alumni, they are not so for the undergraduates.



Most gratifying of all the developments in recent years is the elimination of bitterness and mutual suspicion both in the playing of games and in the conduct of negotiations between colleges. There is rivalry in generosity as well as generosity in rivalry. The colleges are vying with each other in mutual confidence and good will. Instead of scrutinizing each other's lists of players in a search for ineligible, it is becoming the custom for each college to decide its own questions of eligibility. Sharp practices and the evasion of rules on the playing field are actually not approved of or looked for, and a good play is recognized on either side of the field. In fact, at the end of a recent major contest the defeated side stayed in their seats to cheer and applaud the triumphant snake dance of the victors. A symbol of the new age of good feeling is the beautiful memorial to Walter Camp now nearing completion at Yale, the gift of all the colleges of the country united in mutual brotherly accord.

#### SECOND DISTRICT

PROFESSOR E. LEROY MERCER, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

A careful review of the athletic activities and tendencies within the Second District, (which comprises the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia), has shown a continuance of wholesome intercollegiate competition and a marked improvement in the management and control of sports generally.

The Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference in annual session on December tenth enjoyed the most interesting and successful meeting in its six years of history. A large majority of the twenty three member colleges and universities were represented by two or more delegates. A free discussion of policy by several representative men indicated the wholesome attitude of members toward the general athletic problem. A spirit of mutual confidence and understanding is becoming more pronounced year by year in the whole conference district. This is evidenced by a more general competition between member colleges in all sports. Sports now under conference supervision include track and field, basketball, and tennis. Soccer football, lacrosse, and possibly swimming will be added within the coming year. The influence of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, though indeterminate, has undoubtedly been the dominant power. Policies recommended by the parent body, such as Faculty control, the adoption of the transfer and freshman rules, and other minor but important regulations have been almost universally adopted by members of the conference. Whereas

Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia (the large institutions in the conference) alone had the freshman rule at the time the conference was organized six years ago, at the present time eleven members are enforcing the rule and many others are contemplating its adoption. There are many institutions, large and small, throughout the district with no conference affiliations. Much work on this type of organization is yet to be done. Though the large institutions in the district, eight in number, have for the most part mutual athletic relations, no effort for the formation of a conference among them has been successful. Many institutions in the district, not members of any conference, within the past two years have published definite changes in practice relative to the giving of the so-called "athletic scholarships". Faculty committees have not only discontinued the promiscuous giving of financial aid to athletes, but have restricted the activities of interested alumni groups. This move, together with the adoption of the freshman and transfer rules and the general raising of entrance standards for incoming freshmen, has done much toward the eradication of an evil which has been common in the Second District. Two conferences, the Tri-State Conference of small colleges in the extreme western part of the district, and the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference of small colleges in Central Pennsylvania, have definite rules governing the giving of scholarships to athletes and controlling of student self-aid work.

The football season just closed has given impetus to an old problem which is deserving of the consideration of those interested in the welfare of intercollegiate football. For the past two years, intersectional games between small institutions of the Second District and large universities outside the district have become increasingly numerous. Two conditions exist,—the universities want the small college game as practice for their larger important engagements, and are willing to pay dearly for this opportunity. The small college in turn, in addition to needing money for the operation of the athletic program, is anxious for the team to play a game before the football public. Such a practice has its element of profit financially, but other advantages are almost entirely lacking. It is entirely natural and logical that the small college in the near neighborhood of the large university should seek athletic relations with, and appear on the playing fields of, "the University", but recently a practice has been inaugurated which is far from an expression of this neighborhood feeling. Large institutions in many instances have circularized the small colleges, far and near, in the hope that at least one or two of them might accept their offer of a game. The small institution, in turn, not being able to schedule a game with the university of its own district, has snapped up the circular letter offer, and travelled far from the confines of its own play-



ing district. Many such scheduled games within the past two years have not only brought the university under very direct criticism, but have resulted in unfortunate eligibility controversies on the eve of the scheduled contest. Far too many large institutions are willing to go to extremes to fill their early season schedule, and far too many small college athletic boards are willing to schedule two or more large university games each year.

Intra-mural sports in the large institutions have shown a healthy growth. Increased facilities in the form of buildings and playing fields have been constructed from football and basket ball earnings. Small colleges continue to play football games before very small crowds, the receipts from which are often less than the actual expense of the game. Some institutions have acquired increased budgets for physical education and intra-mural programs. Where such has been the case, the common practice has been the introduction of new intercollegiate sports, whereby larger percentages of student bodies have been offered recreational and competitive opportunities. The sports which have shown an increase in participation in this district have been soccer, lacrosse, tennis, and swimming. Basket ball holds a prominent place in the winter program, and many institutions have an intra-mural program for this sport alone.

Many notable athletic events have taken place in the district within the past year. The annual games of the I. C. A. A. A. A. were held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival was the largest on record. The track and field championships of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association were held in Schenectady, N. Y., under the auspices of Union College. The Army-Navy, Princeton-Ohio State, Cornell-Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh-Pennsylvania State football games featured the season just closed.

### THIRD DISTRICT

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Under the influence of the Southern Conference, the policies governing intercollegiate athletics are now so well established that few changes of importance were made this year. Nearly all the colleges in this district belong to well organized associations, the rules of which follow closely those of the Southern Conference.

The athletic situation in this district is very good indeed. To appreciate what has been accomplished, one simply has to review

the chaotic situation that existed ten years ago. That was the period of the evasion of rules and also the period of suspicion and backbiting. Nothing was said openly, but friends talked in the hotel lobbies and at the common meeting places of "so-called" fans. Today the friends of intercollegiate athletics realize as never before that the Southern Conference is founded on a gentleman's agreement. Doubtful cases are submitted promptly to the executive committee for a ruling. Perhaps the greatest progress that has been made in this district is in the confidence the various institutions have in each other.

This district recognizes the principle of Faculty control, scholastic requirements, amateur eligibility, the migrant rule, the one-year rule, the three-year limit of participation, etc. All these regulations are rigidly enforced. Summer baseball is by no means the problem it was even five years ago. The students have learned that the executive committee punishes with an iron hand every infringement of the rules of the Conference brought to its attention. It was a major problem five years ago, but today it is a minor problem. This does not mean that the problem of summer baseball is solved; it seems that if we do not grow tired in well doing it will certainly be solved in less time than some of us are willing to admit. The students, the public, and the sporting writers still need more enlightenment on the real purpose of intercollegiate athletics.

It seems to me that many of the perplexing problems of intercollegiate athletics could so easily be solved if the recognized great conferences of our country would agree on a few uniform principles. In the near future this will be done. If the really great conferences would adopt this one regulation: "No student may play on any team other than his own college team during his college career", how many of our difficulties would vanish instantly. To my way of thinking too little attention is given to uniformity of rules and too little thought is given the whole problem of intercollegiate athletics by the entire membership of our college faculties.

As the principle of Faculty control is now recognized to a larger extent than ever before in this district, it is believed the members of the Faculty will realize that they have responsibilities to share in the handling of intercollegiate problems. Too often this problem is left to the five or six members constituting the committee on athletics.

Colleges in this district are busily engaged in building stadiums. Attendance at football games is increasing very rapidly and the need of stadiums is now felt. Football attendance in this district has developed more slowly than it has in the other districts of the country. Baseball has been the attractive game in this section, but it has given way to the ever increasing attendance



at the most spectacular and the most dramatic game in all history—intercollegiate football.

It is true that our institutions need dormitories, library buildings, and art galleries more than they do stadiums. Our friends in the legislature and our alumni with money do not know the needs of the institution. It does not matter how often they are told about these needs, they are not impressed. Build a stadium for a football game, and our friends come to the contest and for the first time actually see the needs of the institution. It is through the stadium that larger appropriations are secured and larger gifts from our friends who are blessed with riches come to the institution. Admit it or not, the only way possible to get our friends and alumni in large numbers back on the campus is by means of intercollegiate football games. Candor compels me to make this statement. It does not follow that, because the American people are fond of intercollegiate football, they are not more impressed than ever with the real purpose of the college—true scholarship. It may be said that this is the age of stadium building in America. That it is being overdone in certain isolated cases, no one doubts for a moment. Later it will be seen that the stadium acted as the incentive for better and finer buildings for chemistry and physics and art.

Football is not overemphasized in this district by the colleges and the students. There may be overemphasis by the people at large. It is evident that college students take victory or defeat less seriously than do the alumni and the friends of college sport. It is the exception and not the rule that a winning team demoralizes college work.

The Southern Conference tried an experiment this year of permitting teams to play football up to the first Saturday in December. Several institutions tried the experiment with success. It is too hot to play early, in the middle and lower sections of the district, and it is too cold in the upper section to play as late as the first Saturday in December. As the district extends from Maryland to Louisiana, it is readily seen that the experiment was worth trying. It will require another year to pass judgment on the success or failure of the experiment.

Basketball continues to grow in popularity with the students and the public. Colleges are now building basketball courts that will accommodate thousands. The Conference Basketball Tournament held annually in Atlanta continues to be attractive to the college teams and to the general public. Each year it has grown in interest. The accredited high schools of our state hold district tournaments and the successful teams hold a state tournament. It is gratifying to report that the high schools are well organized and enforce eligibility rules very rigidly.

Baseball this year seemed to regain its popularity among the

college students to a noticeable extent. There is room for this game, and there is no good reason why it should cease to be a college sport. There is no doubt that it has lost its former hold on high-school students. Basketball and track are taking its place in the accredited high schools. It follows that if it should regain its popularity among the colleges it would quickly regain its place with the high school boys.

Through the influence of the Relay and Track Meet of the Georgia School of Technology held each spring, a great impetus has been given to track both in the colleges and in the high schools. It will take many years to educate the general public to the value of track. The Conference encourages track in every way possible. It is the only intercollegiate sport that develops individual effort; all others develop team play.

Intramural sports are encouraged in our colleges, but lack of funds hinders the full development of a program for all the students.

The department of physical education is being established and fully equipped in the colleges in the Third District. This necessary part of a modern college will be highly developed just as soon as our institutions can secure the necessary funds with which to erect a gymnasium. We have so many pressing needs that this very necessary work must wait on other departments before it can be said that the Third District as a whole has developed a thorough system of physical education. We appreciate its value, but we lack the funds.

Sportsmanship in the Third District has been unusually high this season. Officiating in this section has been better this year than last year.

At the annual meeting of the Conference, it was urged that each institution join the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The most important legislation enacted was this: "No student shall be eligible to play on a Conference team who is not a graduate of an accredited high school or secondary school, or who does not present fifteen Carnegie units from the accredited high school or the secondary school and the recommendation of the principal". This action may seem rather rigid, but it is in the interest of scholarship. It will enable the principal of the high school to demand better work on the part of the promising athlete. Such a student will not have the opportunity of attending summer schools here and there to make up deficiencies. He must present his diploma or fifteen units from the high school with the recommendation of the principal. This will protect the good name of Conference institutions. Under this regulation, it can not be said that a certain student had the units necessary to enter certain Conference institutions but not sufficient to enter other Conference institutions. It will stop what I am pleased to call "back-alley-talk".



The rise and growth of the junior college will soon present certain very perplexing problems. We now have a committee at work to make a recommendation to the Conference at its next annual meeting as to our policy towards those institutions.

The members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association are doing their part in solving knotty athletic problems. There are still institutions in this district that have not yet joined any conference. This should not be the case, and it is hoped that at an early date all will be members of standard athletic associations.

We still have our problems to solve in this district. While we have made great progress, the millennium has not yet arrived. Those of us who have sacrificed so much time in the cause of higher athletic ideals and better sportsmanship become discouraged at times, and feel as if the struggle had been in vain. While the light shines here and there, we still see ugly clouds hanging above and around us. Improper scholarships and improper recruiting still continue, but not to the extent once carried on. How to solve these problems will take more time and more education and a higher conception of the true value of our college athletics. Too much stress is still put on the winning team. The coach is still too uncertain of his position. May the day soon come when the coach shall be elected by the same body that elects the other members of the Faculty, and thus insure him of a permanency in the Faculty on equal terms with the other members. We have solved many problems, perhaps we can still solve others, and put college athletics on a clean, sound basis.

"Still we build, on life's way,  
On the mistakes of yesterday".

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR THOMAS F. MORAN, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Athletic affairs in the district during the past year have made good progress, and have exhibited an unusual degree of interest on the part of the academic and the general public. The football season was characterized everywhere by a larger number of participants and by larger crowds of spectators. In the Middle West an attendance of 50,000 was not unusual, and in one game played in Chicago the attendance was more than twice that number. There certainly has been no lack of interest nor lack of revenue, in so far as football is concerned.

The most important subject for discussion during the year has been that of the recruiting of candidates for athletic teams. This and other matters assumed such an importance that an extra-

ordinary Committee of Sixty was convened in Chicago for their consideration. This Committee of Sixty was made up of the presidents, the faculty representatives, the athletic directors, the football coaches, the presidents of the governing boards, and the presidents of the alumni associations of the conference colleges. This committee met on January 28, 1927, discussed the entire situation, and made definite recommendations to the Intercollegiate Conference. The Intercollegiate Conference at a meeting held in the latter part of May enacted these recommendations into legislation. The resolutions as passed read as follows:

1. No scholarships, loans, or remissions of tuition shall be awarded on the basis of athletic skill, and no financial aid shall be given to students by individuals or organizations, alumni or otherwise, with the purpose of subsidizing them as athletes or of promoting the athletic success of a particular university.
2. Athletic directors and coaches should not, by the initiation of correspondence, by the distribution of literature, or by personal interviews of their own seeking endeavor to recruit athletes. It is legitimate for them, in speeches, or in response to inquiries, or in casual conversation, to point out what they believe to be the advantages of attending the institution which they represent, but further they should not go. Moreover, they should actively exert their influence to discourage questionable recruiting by alumni and students.
3. Alumni and students, whether as clubs, fraternities, informal groups, or individuals, should not only scrupulously follow the rule of conduct governing financial assistance set forth in the first paragraph, but should do all in their power to prevent its violation by others. They should vigorously oppose all such unreasonable or unfair rushing of prospective athletes as practically deprives the student of a free and deliberate choice of his university. They should recognize the truth that any resort to questionable recruiting methods is a manifestation not of loyalty, but of disloyalty to their university, and poor sportsmanship as well.
4. General or field secretaries of alumni associations and similar officers should be particularly careful to refrain from improper recruiting activities.
5. Prospective athletes should not be promised employment in or by the athletic department of a university. After matriculation they may be employed by the athletic department to do necessary work, but they should be paid according to a regular and reasonable scale, and should be required to give full return in service.



It was also voted that the above resolutions "be printed and distributed in sufficient numbers to all fraternities, alumni associations, and alumni clubs of Conference universities, with the request that all information of alleged violations of the resolutions be sent to the Commissioner of Athletics".

"That any violation of the resolutions shall operate to make the student affected ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition".

"That the Commissioner of Athletics shall annually collect information similar to that collected by him for the Committee of Sixty, and report such information to the Conference".

It was voted to place the following question upon the first page of the athlete's eligibility blank:

"QUESTION: Have you received any aid, or promise of aid, in violation of these Conference regulations?"

An experiment was voted in the matter of playing Conference football games. Instead of limiting as heretofore the number of games to eight, the rule was made to read "No Conference institution shall play intercollegiate football on more than eight days in any year". This makes it possible to play two, or even three or more, games if thought desirable on any given Saturday.

It was also voted "that not more than one scout be sent to any particular game, except that two may be sent when both contestants have been scheduled".

The interest in basket ball both in the high schools and colleges is constantly increasing, while that in baseball is diminishing to a certain extent. The minor sports throughout the district, as well as intramural games, have been developed to a greater extent than ever before.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The colleges and universities in the Fifth District have, in general, completed a reasonably successful year athletically. Competition in the building of expensive and elaborate stadiums and field houses continues and is extending to the smaller institutions. The attendant evils doubtless continue, but are less conspicuous. No flagrant cases of recruiting, proselyting, or lowering of academic standards came to the attention of the writer.

The district is fully organized. Almost every educational institution of college grade is a member of some conference. All of these conferences have three fundamental regulations: a residence rule, years of participation, and some form of Faculty control. In general these regulations are conscientiously enforced.

The year 1928 marks almost a complete return to normalcy after the World War. While rivalry was keen between institutions and conferences, rather less emphasis was placed on the winning of games and meets. It was a year of friendly rivalry. The work of the several rules committees was received favorably, with the exception of football. Many football coaches and officials had many mental reservations as to the advisability and workability of some of the changes made by the committee. Notwithstanding the pre-season misgivings, the new rules were given a fair trial and the post-season verdict is almost unanimous approval.

The Fifth District representatives of the rules committees have rendered invaluable service in the holding of sectional meetings for the discussion and interpretation of rules. These meetings have been well attended by coaches, officials, and others interested in the particular sport. The only criticism that merits consideration relative to the rules books is the lack of clarity in many of the rules. Everyone will concede that the making and revision of rules is labor lost unless the rules are couched in language that the reader of average intelligence can understand. The present opinion appears to be that the rules committees might well afford to mark time in rule making, and speed up the clarification and interpretation of the present rules.

While there is nothing revolutionary, athletically, in the air, any thoughtful student may be conscious of certain tendencies which eventually may bring about important changes in intercollegiate athletics in the Missouri Valley region. Without any attempt to list the movements in the order of their importance the following may be mentioned.

*Scouting.* The Missouri Valley Conference, on recommendation of the athletic directors, adopted a no-scouting rule for the football season just ended. Verdict,—faculty members and directors favorable; football coaches opposed. In some cases the regulation was little more than a gesture, and looked upon as a breeder of deceit and suspicion. The regulation may be abandoned.

*Migration.* The larger conferences in the middle west permit migrants to participate after meeting residence requirements. The tendency in the Missouri Valley schools is to bar migrants from further participation, with the exception of graduates from junior colleges. The Indian schools make the situation difficult. These young men are fully developed physically, but only of secondary school grade scholastically. Football teams representing Indian schools meet only college and university or other Indian teams. Members may play from three to five or six years on Indian school teams before they are able to meet college



entrance requirements. In other words they have had three to six years of college experience athletically before they complete their secondary school work. The Missouri Valley Conference counts competition on an Indian school team as participation.

Junior colleges in the middle west are multiplying rapidly. These colleges give only two years of college work. Graduates from junior colleges, where there is opportunity for only two years work will, undoubtedly, be exempt from the migrant rule.

*Conferences.* In the early stages of the organization of conferences in the middle west, emphasis was placed on Faculty control, rules of eligibility, athletic ideals, and sportsmanship. Operative enterprises, with the exception of a field and track meet, were later developments. At the present time there is a tendency in conferences to become operative bodies, and to conduct all of the major sports as conference enterprises. Schedule making in football, basket ball, and baseball offers many perplexing problems in the large conferences. As a consequence, some of the larger groups are reorganizing into smaller conferences, and justify the movement on academic and economic grounds mainly. The smaller group requires less time on trips and makes possible larger financial returns.

*Multiple teams.* The Western Intercollegiate Conference at a recent meeting authorized its members to develop, maintain, and arrange schedules for two football teams at their discretion. According to newspaper reports, two or more universities are arranging double football schedules.

*The Coaching Profession.* The turnover in physical education is greater than in any other department in mid-west colleges and universities. This is due in large part to the high mortality of those primarily engaged in coaching football and basket ball. Dismissals have been forced by over zealous followers of the team "without rhyme or reason", save that the team lost a certain game or games. The most constructive suggestion that has come to my attention is for each conference to provide a committee to study and report on coaching situations on request of any of the interested parties. Such a provision ought to stabilize and dignify the position of coach.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

From the standpoint of Faculty athletic committees, directors, coaches, players, and the public, athletic conditions in this district were never better. All the conferences in the southwest

have had successful football seasons. The crowds have been large and well-behaved. The sportsmanship of coaches and players has been of a high order. The quality of ball played shows marked improvement, so that the southwest is coming to take a high place in the football Hall of Fame. We are especially pleased with our intersectional successes. Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College defeated Sewanee, Southern Methodist University defeated Missouri, and the University of Texas won from Vanderbilt and Kansas Aggies. Several of our outstanding players have been mentioned for high places among the elect. Four of our best men have been invited to participate in the East-West contest on the Coast,—Matthews of Texas Christian University, Mann of Southern Methodist University, Hunt and Sikes of Texas A. and M.

The same high standard of sportsmanship and efficiency exists in other intercollegiate sports. In the early spring Texas is regularly the Mecca for middle-western track athletes. This coming spring will witness the third occurrence of two big intersectional relay programs, one at the University of Texas at Austin, the other at Rice Institute, Houston. The first one was presided over by Major John L. Griffith, the one last year by Hurry-Up Yost, and this year's contest will be refereed by the grand old sport, Alonzo Stagg. Many new records have been made on our tracks, and our games are now ranked with the best in the country.

The Sixth District has probably received more notice nationally through its tennis than through other sports, because it is possible for one or two men to travel abroad more easily than for larger groups, and because our climatic conditions are more conducive to development in this sport and in track. This district has twice held the national intercollegiate tennis doubles title, Lewis White and Louis Thalheimer of the University of Texas being the winners. This same pair last year held the national clay court championship, and were ranked third in the nation, White being ranked sixth in singles as well as being on the Davis Cup squad the last two years. Last year the seventh ranking team of the nation was composed of Wilmer Allison of the University of Texas and John Barr of Southern Methodist University. The national junior championship was held last year by two freshmen at the University of Texas, Berkeley Bell and James Quick. Further tennis honor came to the Sixth District by the sensational victory of Wilmer Allison, of the University of Texas, in the national intercollegiate tennis singles championship last spring.

One institution of this district, the University of Texas, has adopted a special distinguished athletic award for any one who wins a national intercollegiate or world championship or breaks a national intercollegiate record while a student at that institution. Those who have won this award to date, besides White,



Thalheimer, and Allison mentioned above, are Hammonds, twice winner of the national wrestling championship in his weight, 160 pounds, held under the auspices of the A. A. U., Haggard, who broke the national intercollegiate record for the high jump, Reese, who set a new intercollegiate record for the mile run, and a relay team consisting of Reese, Budd, Cockrell, and Glass, who set a new record for the medley relay at the Kansas Relays.

The three outstanding conferences of this district held their meetings Dec. 8th in Dallas. The Southwest Conference which has for its members seven of the larger schools declined to receive three new members because it does not wish to become unwieldy and because no one of the applicants stood out above the others. As an experiment, the football playing season was extended for next year to the second Saturday following Thanksgiving, the thought being that a little later we might begin practice later and play later because of climatic conditions. Several forward steps are proposed for action at the spring meeting looking to the improvement of scholarship requirements. Even now our scholarship standards are higher than those for our average student. We have practically every other requirement of the best conferences, and feel that we are living up to the rules with almost no exceptions. Our three years of competition are counted as calendar years rather than school years. In accordance with a new rule, an athlete's three years must be completed within a period of four years from the date on which he becomes residually eligible, a very salutary rule in helping to keep athletes in school continuously as well as keeping up with their studies. Golf has been added to the list of regular conference sports and is quite popular. There is a feeling of harmony and coöperation in this Conference that is delightful, and makes for ease and effectiveness in enforcing the rules of the Conference in individual or institutional cases of violation. Students in its institutions who participate in meets under the auspices of the A. A. U. must do so on their own responsibility and at their own charges, and not as representatives of their institutions (a new rule); freshmen are not allowed to compete at all in such meets. Henceforth our track meets will be conducted under N. C. A. A. rules exclusively.

The Texas Conference, consisting of six schools, is in its second year and has started out right, omitting only the freshman rule and using a modified form of the transfer rule. Its members are all high class denominational colleges including Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association has nine members, all A-class state schools with one exception. It, too, has high standards and is adding gradually more stringent requirements. It will begin the operation of the freshman rule the first of next January. The principal problem of the smaller schools,

especially those located in smaller towns or at a great distance from other competing schools, is one of finance. In spite of this problem, there is no relaxation in the enforcement of strict rules against commercialism and its attendant evils.

A new conference of the far southwest has just been organized in the vicinity of El Paso and contiguous territory, mostly in Arizona. The members are for the most part smaller schools with good promise.

Practically all of our larger schools and many of the smaller ones have a full schedule of intramural athletics, as well as regular physical training work under the direction of the school itself.

The limiting of scouting referred to in last year's report, and the restricting of activity on the part of coaches during the progress of games, have proven satisfactory to everybody concerned, and the first one mentioned has resulted in the saving of many dollars to be used in much better ways.

The base ball rule which forbids playing for money or playing more than three times a week or with a team that plays more than three times a week is working with entire satisfaction in two conferences.

All these glowing reports do not mean that we do not have our problems, or that we do not have to be eternally vigilant. Certainly the president of the Southwest Conference, and probably other conference presidents, is always in touch with every school in his conference, and finds ready willingness on the part of Faculty chairmen in those schools to make any suggested investigation. We all realize that only by such vigilance can we preserve the proper standards for athletics and make them an educational adjunct of the right kind if they are to continue as a part of our educational program. Many of our Faculty members are still doubtful about the advisability of having intercollegiate athletics as they exist at present, but unfortunately very few of them are willing to give the necessary time and thought to help constructively in remedying the evil. The only suggestion that comes from most of the unsympathetic ones is to discontinue athletics as an intercollegiate program.

If the schools and colleges believe that these competitive contests are good for the students, they should either support them from school appropriations or let the athletic management make the money legitimately under suitable and sympathetic supervision. If they think the contests are not good for the students, they should abolish them. Faculties should be as scientific in this matter as in other matters, and therefore should make careful and complete investigation before accepting the current rumors that float around campuses and street corners and appear in the sporting pages of some local papers.



Such articles as Mr. Wallace's in the November *Scribners* make good reading, but offer nothing constructive. Surely we cannot go into the professionalizing of athletes unless we are going to recognize professional athletics as belonging in the same class with business training, engineering, law, medicine, teaching, and many others. To that end we should put every coach on a professor's salary with a professor's tenure, with instructions to turn out as many professional athletes as he can both as teachers and as performers, and at the same time allow generous friends and alumni to start the professionalizing program by supporting the athletes while in school.

President Pierce has asked whether commercialism and excitement incident to intercollegiate athletics affect amateurism adversely. I do not believe they do in this district. There may be from time to time individual instances of violations of the principles of amateurism here, but they are the exception. Not only are our Faculty committees strict in the enforcement of the rules, but we have also a high class group of athletic directors and coaches, especially in the better conferences, who have learned, aside from the first principles of good sportsmanship and clean athletics, that the commercialized athlete is a liability rather than an asset. Every effort is made to keep a clean record and with an occasional exception we are successful.

Is the present popularity of football commercialism? Mr. Wallace says, "football is a rich amateur", but is it necessarily "therefore to be suspected"? Did the colleges set out to make it popular? What have they done to make the crowds attend? They do not even have to advertise. The people demand admission at high prices. Is it commercialism to supply the demand, if every effort is made to protect the players from being professionalized, especially if the effort is successful? And if the receipts are used to finance other less popular (with the crowds, not with the participants) sports? And if intramural athletics become possible for the masses of non-intercollegiate students? Again be it said to our friends, provide some other means of financing intercollegiate athletics or abolish them, if it is wrong to accept the support from a clamoring public desirous of seeing the finest of our young men competing in a clean sportsmanlike way under the most careful supervision of our "Lily White" Faculty committees.

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR RALPH J. GILMORE, COLORADO COLLEGE

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference includes twelve active members representing a student population of 15,390, and four affiliated members whose total enrollment is

1,087. These institutions are located in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Five small institutions are not affiliated with any conference.

Confronted by problems of enormous distances and comparatively small income, the conference is seriously debating its obligations to institutions within its territorial limits.

Schedule difficulties are slowly but surely causing a stratification of members with respect to football. And yet the complete withdrawal of the larger schools will force the smaller ones to adopt an extremely expensive program. A committee is giving attention to these problems.

Intercollegiate teams represented all active members of the conference during 1927 in basketball, track, tennis, golf, and football. Boxing was discontinued. Baseball was maintained by six institutions in spite of the fact that interest in the student body is on the wane. Wrestling teams were maintained by nine institutions. Interest in the sport is on the increase. Basketball and track are major sports both in the interest shown and quality of teams. Tennis and golf have a small but enthusiastic following. Football is played by all institutions. Interest in the game as evidenced by students, alumni, and friends of the institutions was perhaps the greatest in the history of the conference.

Faculty control of all questions of eligibility is maintained by exchange of eligibility lists which are subject to questions at the three meetings of the conference each year.

An adjuster appointed from the faculty representatives approves all officials, handles questions arising with regard to agreements on officials for games, and makes appointments in case of disagreements.

An Association of Athletic Directors, organized in 1927, handles questions pertaining to conduct of games, contracts etc., its legislation becoming binding on approval by the faculty representatives.

In March of 1928 a meeting of conference faculty representatives and presidents of conference institutions will be held to discuss such questions as recruiting, organization of athletic departments, loan funds for athletes, scholarships, and coaches' salaries.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT

DEAN H. V. CARPENTER, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

Practically all competition in intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District is carried on under the supervision of conferences. The larger and better established schools are members of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference which includes the following institutions: University of California,



University of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Stanford University, State College of Washington, University of Idaho, University of Southern California, and the State University of Montana.

The oldest conference on the Pacific Coast is the Northwest, which has however changed its membership almost completely since first organized in 1904. Starting with the larger schools, it includes at the present time a group of smaller schools in the three Northwest states, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and is made up of the following members: College of Idaho, Whitman College, Willamette University, College of Puget Sound. Most of these schools play one or more games with Pacific Coast schools each season. The regulations and methods of doing business in the Northwest Conference are the results of over 20 years of experience, with the result that conference affairs are working very smoothly.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is made up of the following schools: California Institute of Technology, Occidental College, Pomona College, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Redlands, Whittier College, and La Verne College and San Diego State Teachers' College. While this is one of the youngest conferences they have taken advantage of the experience of others and organized on the basis of a strict faculty control throughout, and their member schools are not widely separated nor are they different in enrollment except for the University of California at Los Angeles which is transferring at the present time to the Pacific Coast Conference. These conditions have made it possible for the Southern California Conference to do very effective and very satisfactory work.

A still more recent organization is the Far Western Conference made up of the following members: University of Nevada, St. Mary's College, Fresno State Teachers' College, the College of the Pacific, and the Branch of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. It centers around Northern California and bears about the same relationship to the Pacific Coast Conference that the Northwest Conference does, being made up of a group of smaller schools each of which plays one or two games with Pacific Coast Conference institutions.

In all of these conferences the schedules of games are confined very largely to schools within their own conference, and, regardless of the conference organization, the better understanding resulting from rules agreed upon and better acquaintance have led to almost an entire elimination of athletic difficulties.

Most of the larger schools on the Pacific Coast are playing one or more important games with schools farther East, frequently post season games. Climate has a great deal to do with this situation.

Junior colleges are developing rapidly, particularly in California, and have required an adjustment of conference rules to cover the normal transfer from the junior college to the universities. Freshman teams are playing rather heavy schedules, though most of the authorities agree that they should be further limited. Transfer rules have practically eliminated proselyting. Scouting of football games is done openly and without criticism, except that the use of moving pictures is barred. Professional football has not yet appeared as a serious problem.

The past football season has been very popular with the public. Total attendance at Pacific Coast games was practically equal to that of the Big Ten Conference. The games have been very clean and refereeing has been more than usually satisfactory, indicating either better rules or better agreement on them. Little change was seen in the character of the football as played, so far as the effect of new rules was concerned.

## REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

No meeting of the committee as a whole has been called during the past year.

The game is developing markedly among the colleges and schools in the East, and to a less marked degree in the Middle West.

The changes recently made in the laws of the game are working out very satisfactorily without indicating the necessity for any further immediate changes.

The problem of procuring capable, intelligent officials is more difficult than ever because of the increased number of teams participating and consequent greater demand with a really smaller supply of officials of the proper calibre. The effort to induce native players or ex-players of sufficient experience to retain interest enough in the game to desire to officiate requires a good deal of personal attention on the part of the committee, but will undoubtedly bring results in time.

JOHN B. THAYER,  
*Chairman.*

### BASKETBALL

The Basketball Committee, representing the National Collegiate Athletic Association, met in New York in April with similar committees from the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U. This Joint



Basketball Committee presents the Basketball Guide containing the published rules for 1927-28 as its major report.

The only noteworthy change in the playing rules is the one providing that time is to be taken out on all fouls. The effect of this change is to somewhat lengthen the period of play.

Some difficulty was experienced in the matter of proposed legislation regarding the dribble. It is apparent that some re-adjustment is necessary along this line, due to the development in the game of the "offensive stall" and the "five man defense". A widespread discussion with much experimentation is going forward along this line. The Committees will give the largest possible circulation to a questionnaire toward the close of the present season, and hopes to be in possession of much more information on the subject by the time of the next Rules Meeting.

The Joint Committee has received from the American Sports Publishing Company a proposal which involves carrying advertising matter of other manufacturers, in addition to the A. G. Spalding & Brothers firm. It is felt that therein lies a possible solution to some of the difficulties that have existed in the matter of illegitimate use of the text of the rules.

The increase in number of players and spectators continues, and the spread of the game in other countries is very marked. The development in Canada is particularly gratifying. Mr. J. H. Crocker, Toronto, Canada—a member of the Y. M. C. A. Committee—is doing a splendid piece of work in promoting the Canadian development of the game.

A uniform playing code, governing not only all school and college organizations but all amateur club organizations, is certainly a fine condition, which your committee feels should continue.

The constituent organization representatives forming this Joint Committee continue to operate in a most satisfactory spirit of coöperation. The Joint Committee has accepted to voting membership on the Rules legislation two representatives of the Chartered Boards of Basketball Officials. These representatives are, at present, Dan B. Dougherty of the Pittsburgh Board, and H. G. Reynolds of the Chicago Board.

L. W. ST. JOHN,  
*Chairman.*

#### BOXING

On behalf of the committee I beg to report that the Intercollegiate Boxing Association had a successful year, carrying on a series of dual meets between its members. The championships were decided at Syracuse University last spring.

The secretary, Dr. Francis C. Grant, is at present compiling the data for the publication of a handbook for the Association which will be published in the near future.

The Association has been increased by the entrance of the University of Virginia, and the championship meet will be held at the Palestra, University of Pennsylvania, on March 16 and 17 next.

The question of classification of weights has again been brought before your committee. At present the allowance of four pounds in each class really makes the present classification meaningless, because the one hundred and thirty-five pound class becomes the one hundred and thirty-nine pound class, and is so referred to by coaches habitually. We would recommend, therefore, that this allowance of four pounds be abolished.

The question of the time for weighing-in has also been brought up. When men are weighed-in at three o'clock in the afternoon, the tendency of some coaches is to reduce food and water before weighing the contestants. This is often done to a harmful degree in order to make the necessary class, hoping that a good meal will restore the strength after they have weighed-in. This is a harmful practice, and we believe contrary to the spirit of college sport. Information is being collected as to the extent to which this practice is carried on, and also as to its harmfulness, and the committee hopes next year to be able to report more fully and authoritatively on these two points.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,  
*Chairman.*

#### FOOTBALL

For the past few years, the annual report of this Committee has consisted primarily of an enumeration of the more important changes made during the year. It has occurred to me that the members of the Association might be interested also in knowing something about the point of view from which the Committee approaches the consideration of possible changes in the rules.

#### *For a Better Game*

In 1906, the Rules Committee set out very deliberately to change materially the game of football as it was then being played. It adopted the following definite fundamental objectives:

1. To make the game both safer and more interesting for the players.
2. To make the game a distinctly more open game.



3. To remove the premium on mere weight and to develop greater opportunity for speed, agility, and brains.

4. To produce a game affording broader strategic possibilities, thereby giving the lighter teams and the teams of the smaller colleges a real chance, and preventing the probable outcome of so many games from being a foregone conclusion.

5. To improve the standards of sportsmanship surrounding the game, and, by developing better officiating, to remove the continual temptation to violate the rules which existed under the old game, partly by reason of the officials' inability to detect violations in the close formations, and partly by reason of the then customary practice of overlooking all but the most flagrant violations.

#### *A Fourteen Year Task*

It took from 1906 to 1920 for the Rules Committee to complete the task it had set out to accomplish. A very great number of changes in the rules were necessary. It was obviously desirable in the interests of the sport to move slowly and for the changes to come gradually. Furthermore, some of the proposed changes necessarily required experimentation, and were either abandoned or modified after trial.

Many of these changes as they appeared for the first time were not thoroughly understood, and few changes were made that did not meet with severe and often bitter criticism. No change was made by the Committee, however, except after mature deliberation, and every change was designed to contribute its share either toward eliminating the evils which had crept into the old game, or toward developing the possibilities of the faster, more open, and cleaner game which was the Committee's objective.

The adoption of the neutral zone, seven men on the line of scrimmage, the elimination of pulling and pushing, the elimination of momentum before the ball was put in play, the rule calling for 10 yards in 4 downs as against 5 yards in 3 downs, the introduction of the forward pass, the introduction of the onside kick (later eliminated when it no longer became necessary), the liberal provision for the use of substitutes, the generous provision for taking out time, the introduction of more severe and more definite penalties for various kinds of unsportsmanlike conduct, the addition of two officials, the additional authority given to the officials to the end that the game might be supervised in a more orderly and effective manner, the removal of coaches and others from the side lines—all these major changes in the rules and many changes of less importance which I have not enumerated—each and every one contributed its part in bringing

about the safer, more open, faster, cleaner, and more interesting game of today.

#### *Game Standardized Since 1920*

In the annual report of the Rules Committee at the end of the season of 1920, I stated that the Committee felt that the task it undertook in 1906 had been practically completed, that no further fundamental changes were contemplated, and that, so far as it could see, the coaches and players would now have an opportunity to devote their entire time to the development of the game under rules which would probably remain standard, and that they would no longer be called upon to devote any substantial amount of time to adjusting the game of the previous season to changes made in the rules between seasons.

Since 1920, there have been no fundamental changes in the rules. From time to time it has been found necessary to clarify the meaning or intent of a given rule, in view of unforeseen combinations of facts. It has also been found necessary to check certain practices or tendencies which were developing in the game, and which seemed to be contrary to its best interests. The purposes of the changes have been to preserve and perfect the game as it was finally developed in 1920, never to modify it essentially.

#### *How Each Season is Reviewed*

Each year, since 1920, as the members of the Committee come together to review the experience of the season just closed, they approach the question of possible changes in the rules from the point of view indicated by the following questions:

1. Is there anything we can do to make the game still safer for the players?
2. Is there anything we can do to make the game still more open, or to broaden further its strategic possibilities?
3. Are there any practices developing in the game which tend to nullify any of the provisions in the rules which were designed to eliminate undesirable features of the old game?
4. Are there any tendencies developing which, if not checked, might mar or impair the fineness of the game as a sport, or lower the standards of good sportsmanship now so generally surrounding it?
5. Is there anything to indicate that the necessary balance between the offense and the defense is getting out of adjustment?

#### *Review of Season of 1926*

Last year, as the Committee considered these questions, it was unanimous in the belief that several tendencies were appearing



in the game which required consideration. The most outstanding of these was the illegal use of the shift. Another was the increasing tendency, sometimes intentional though often unintentional, toward unreasonable delay of the game by consuming too much time in the huddle and in otherwise using up too much time between plays. The practice also seemed to be increasing for the side on the defensive to allow kicked balls to drop to the ground without any attempt to catch them and run them back. The practice was also developing, in some sections of the country, of the players using certain equipment which was believed to be dangerous to other players.

#### *The Illegal Use of the Shift*

The most serious of these problems was the illegal shift. The Committee was extremely unwilling to abolish the shift, although its abolition was strongly urged at the end of the season by many of the best friends of the game who felt that the illegal shift could be eliminated only by the elimination of the shift itself. The Committee felt that it would be a distinct loss to the game to lose the shift and the strategic possibilities it affords, and accordingly decided to put more teeth into the existing rule which already required shifting players to come to an absolute stop. This was accomplished by providing that after the shift the players should remain stationary in their new positions for a period of approximately one second. The penalty was also increased from five yards to fifteen yards. The result of this change, which was almost universally accepted in fine spirit by both players and coaches, has been eminently satisfactory. The illegal shift has disappeared, and the danger of any return to momentum plays through this device has apparently been eliminated.

#### *Unreasonable Delay*

In order to prevent unreasonable delay in putting the ball in play by remaining in the huddle or otherwise, the officials were given definite yard-sticks which they might use if they so desired in interpreting what was unreasonable delay. This was done by providing that more than 15 seconds in the huddle or more than 30 seconds delay in putting the ball in play might be considered as *prima facie* evidence of unreasonable delay. This change has also apparently accomplished its purpose, the result being that the game has been speeded up, and the unnecessary delays which were marring so many games in the season of 1926 practically disappeared in 1927.

#### *Catching and Running Back Punts*

One of the finest plays of the game has always been the catching and running back of punts. The practice, which has gradu-

ally been increasing for several years, of allowing punts to drop to the ground without any effort to catch them or run them back, was, it seemed to the Committee, marring the game, and robbing it of one of its traditional and most distinctive features. The reason for this practice was obvious. If a defending player touches the ball but fails to catch it he has put all of the kicking side onside. Any one of them could recover the ball and run with it. Often this might result in a touchdown. Therefore, the defensive side took no chances, played safe, and made no attempt to catch the punt. The Committee decided to eliminate the principal reason underlying this practice by removing the hazard of a possible adverse touchdown in case of failure to catch the punt. This was done by providing that in case the ball is touched but not caught, it may, as formerly, be recovered by the kicking side but is dead at the point of recovery, and may not be advanced. This change has also accomplished, in part at least, its purpose. We have seen in the past season more and better catching and running back of punts than for several years.

#### *Moving Back the Goal Posts*

Another distinctive and, in the earlier days, an extremely important feature of the game is the goal after touchdown. Although, under the present rules, the extra point after touchdown may be secured either by carrying the ball over the line, by a forward pass, or by a drop or place kick, the place kick had come to be the method almost always used. The reason was quite clear. The ball being put in play on the three-yard line meant that a kick of only 13 to 15 yards was required. For this short distance the so-called pendulum kick was developed. This was so easy to execute that, unless it was hurried by the defense, its success was almost assured, and the result was more or less of an anti-climax after the touchdown.

By moving the goal posts back to the end line, instead of leaving them on the goal line, five things would be accomplished, all of them in the opinion of the Committee for the good of the game—

1. Teams electing to try for their point after touchdown by kicking a goal would have to kick at least 23 or 25 yards, which requires real skill as compared with a 13 yard pendulum kick.
2. It would afford a better angle from which to kick goals from the field for a team forced to kick from a position not directly in front of the goal posts.
3. It would force teams relying on a single star drop or place kicker for their scoring to carry the ball at least 10 yards nearer the goal line before trying for their field goals.
4. It would remove the unfair handicap which has always existed when a team is forced to kick out from behind its own goal posts.



5. And, far the most important of all, it would remove the danger to players forced to scrimmage near the goal posts. This has been the source of many injuries in the past.

Accordingly the rule moving the posts back to the end line was adopted. The kicking of a goal after touchdown now requires real skill, and the Committee hopes that the danger so long surrounding the goal posts is forever removed from the game.

#### *The Game Primarily for the Players*

This change has occasioned a considerable amount of criticism, and many requests have been made that "the goal posts be put back". The argument is advanced that it is more difficult for the spectators to tell whether the play which is near the goal line has resulted in a touchdown. The answer is clear. If the inconvenienced spectator can restrain his curiosity for about three to five seconds longer, he will be advised in no uncertain terms as to whether the ball is "over" or not. Furthermore, the Rules Committee has always acted on the principle that this game was a game primarily for the boys who play it, and only incidentally for those who watch it. When the permanent safety of the boys must give way to the momentary convenience of the spectators, our ideas as to the true purposes of academic sport will have to come up for drastic and annihilating revision.

#### *Balance Between Offense and Defense*

The Committee, having tentatively adopted the foregoing changes, proceeded to review them before bringing them up for final action. Members of the Committee were unanimous in their opinion that the provision designed to prevent the illegal shift was vital, and that all the other changes were distinctly desirable in the best interests of the game. They were forced to admit, however, that all of these changes in varying degrees tended to curtail the strategic possibilities open to the offense. The one-second stop in the shift might conceivably affect even the legitimate shift. The 15 and 30 second time limits in the huddle and in putting the ball in play might, as has been demonstrated in the past season, sometimes result in penalties against the team which is unintentionally consuming an unnecessary amount of time. Taking away from the members of the kicking side the opportunity to advance the ball after they had legally recovered it following a muffed punt obviously deprived the offense of certain opportunities to advance the ball which had heretofore existed. And moving the goal posts back ten yards obviously made it more difficult to score by goals from the field and more difficult to kick a goal for the point after touchdown.

In other words, in protecting what it deemed to be the best

interests of the game, the action of the Committee in every case had been to the advantage of the team on the defensive, and to this extent had perhaps impaired the necessary balance between the offense and the defense.

#### *The Lateral Pass*

In considering what, if anything, might be done to compensate the offense, the Committee decided to give to the strategy of the offense an opportunity to use the backward or lateral pass without being exposed to the tremendous hazard which has for years discouraged its development, and allowed it to fall into disuse. If a lateral pass under the rules prior to 1927 was not completed, the ball became a free ball with the chances distinctly favoring recovery by the defense, and the possible running of it back through an unprotected field for a touchdown. The strategic possibilities of the lateral pass did not justify taking these chances except in isolated cases, and the lateral pass, formerly one of its outstanding features, had practically disappeared from the game.

In order to remove this hazard, the Committee adopted a rule providing that, in case a backward or lateral pass is not completed, the ball shall be dead where it strikes the ground and cannot be recovered by the defense—the offense losing simply a down and distance, but not the ball.

To what extent this change will encourage the development and use of the lateral pass as part of the strategy of the offense, it is too early to predict. As in the case of the forward pass, it will undoubtedly take at least three or four years to develop its real possibilities. There is no question, however, but that, to whatever extent the lateral pass is developed as a ground gaining play, to the same extent it will force a widening of the defense, and thus be of assistance to every other feature of the running game.

#### *No Changes Contemplated for 1928*

The Committee is much gratified with the result of the changes as shown in the games during the season just closed. Never have we seen better football. As long as we can hold the game essentially as it is today, we will apparently have the finest kind of a game—open, clean, fast, interesting, safe, and with such a wealth of strategic possibilities that the underdog always has his chance to come back and the defeated team an opportunity to win the following week.

No changes in the rules are contemplated by the Committee other than certain minor changes for the purpose of clarifying, adjusting, or perfecting provisions already in the rules.

E. K. HALL,  
Chairman.



Following the reading of his formal report, Mr. Hall announced that in the opinion of the committee the game was now sufficiently stabilized to justify the rewriting and the recodification of the rules, and that the committee had decided to do this during 1928 for the season of 1929. This will be the third codification of the rules since 1906.

While a recodification and some rearrangement of the rules should undoubtedly simplify and clarify the rules, Mr. Hall warned his hearers that this did not mean that the rules would be made simple. The game is a complicated game—the most complicated game played in the world. The game cannot be made simple without losing much of its strategic possibilities. If the game stays as it is the rules will necessarily be complex. They can be simplified and clarified, but they cannot be made simple.

#### ICE HOCKEY

The aim of the Ice Hockey Rules Committee for 1927-28 has been to standardize the amateur rules of the United States and to have them coincide generally with the amateur rules of Canada. In effect this has been accomplished, by the coöperation of the Eastern and Western colleges of the United States, who will use the rules this season. Uniformity of amateur rules throughout Canada and the United States is to be hoped for in the future.

The increase of artificial rinks, the public interest, and the greater participation in the sport by schools and colleges make the committee believe that the success of ice hockey depends largely upon the present acceptance by players, coaches, officials, and spectators of definite rules.

It has been the desire of the committee to prepare practical playing rules, and as the former rules in many instances were not in keeping with the usage of play, or with their interpretation by players and officials, the committee therefore attempted and believes that it has to some degree accomplished: (1) a more accurate, and more easily understood, statement of the rules under which the game is actually played; (2) a more logical form and order of the presentation of the rules, so that any particular rule may be more readily referred to; and (3) the elimination of a great deal of dispute by the statement of specific penalties, instead of leaving the matter entirely to the individual judgment of the particular official.

The committee appreciates the acceptance of its rules in the past, and asks that the 1927-28 rules be strictly observed, and that officials be selected who will enforce them. Also that any problems arising from the use of these rules be submitted to the committee, with detailed criticism, so that improvements may be made next year.

The publication cost of the rules for this season will be covered by a charge of ten cents per copy, and they may be secured by application to the chairman of the committee.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,  
*Chairman.*

#### TRACK AND FIELD

The committee appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to codify the track and field rules for 1928 reports that it turned over all of its material to the American Sports Publishing Company on November 1, and that the publishing company had guaranteed that the rules will be placed on the market on or before January 1st, 1928.

The Rules Book, in addition to the 1928 code of rules, will contain the usual pictures of college teams, the result of N. C. A. A., conference, and dual meets, as well as the results of relay meets and of many of the most important state high school athletic association meets. Further, it contains a list of best records made by American college men, and the best records in interscholastic competition, as compiled by the committee which represents the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

In connection with the work of revising the rules of competition the committee followed this procedure. First, a letter was sent to the track coaches in all of the colleges connected with the N. C. A. A. directly or indirectly, and to the officers of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, requesting suggested rules changes, and asking for suggestions as to what improvements might be made in the Rules Book. At the time of the N. C. A. A. track meet in Chicago the committee met and considered these suggestions which had been mailed in by the track coaches. The track coaches who were in attendance at the N. C. A. A. meet were invited to attend the meeting of the N. C. A. A. rules committee. At this meeting definite action was taken regarding proposed changes, some of the rules were reworded, and several questions and answers were added. Following this meeting of the rules committee, the chairman mailed to the track coaches of the N. C. A. A. copy of the changes as adopted at the meeting in June, asking for further criticism of the action there taken. Some of the coaches suggested minor changes in the wording of the rules as drafted at the Chicago meeting. These changes were incorporated in the final draft of the rules. The committee believes that it should in a large measure represent and act for the track coaches in the schools and colleges of this country. They do not feel that they would



be justified in assuming autocratic power to revise radically the rules, even though such power may be given them by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. As a result of this method of carrying on its work the committee believes that all of the track coaches in the colleges of America and in most of the high schools may rightfully feel that they have had a part in making and shaping the rules which govern track and field athletics.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,  
*Chairman.*

### THE SIXTH N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET

The Sixth Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet was held in the Soldier Memorial Stadium, Grant Park, Chicago, on June 10 and 11, 1927. The meet was under the management of Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, which committee has functioned in all your meets to date. This is, therefore, the sixth report your committee has rendered.

For the first three meets there was an individual championship in each of the fifteen events, and a team championship for the whole meet. The colleges and universities from the New England and Middle Atlantic sections did not participate freely in these meets, the criticism being made that while there was a team championship they would be unwilling to compete because they could not send full teams. In deference to this criticism, your committee asked the competing colleges to do away with the team championship and hold only an individual championship in the separate events. The representation from the eastern colleges has not improved under this plan and, by vote of the sixty-four colleges competing in the 1927 meet, an individual and also a team championship will be held in next year's meet, the same as for the first three years.

As in the past, certain questions pertaining to the meet were decided by vote of the coaches and managers at the meeting held on Friday morning and at the banquet that evening. We were made happy by the presence of our honored president, General Pierce, at the banquet and at the final events on Saturday.

One hundred and eighty-three competitors from sixty-four colleges and universities took part. This is the largest number of institutions and competitors which has competed in the N. C. A. A. championships to date, and is much larger than at any other similar meet. It is worthy of comment that, in the six meets held, athletes from one hundred and thirty-four different colleges have participated.

Preliminaries in the discus and hammer, both dashes, both hurdles, and the quarter and the half mile runs were held on Friday afternoon.

The committee takes pleasure in reporting that the whole meet was run off in exactly two and a half hours, probably in quicker time than any other similar meet has been held. This was made possible by good organization,—the pole vault, running high jump, javelin, discus, and shot-put all going on at the same time, and while the running events were taking place on the track. The conduct of so many field events, all within the view of the spectators, was made possible and safe by roping off different sections of the field. The field events started at 1:45 P. M. and were all over at 4:15 P. M. The running events started at 2 P. M. and were finished at 3:50 P. M.

Four new N. C. A. A. records were made, all of them in the running events. These records are as follows:

440-Yard Run—H. Phillips (Butler University), 48.5 seconds.

880-Yard Run—J. F. Sittig (University of Illinois), 1 minute 54.2 seconds.

One Mile Run—R. Conger (Iowa State College), 4 minutes 17.6 seconds.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—E. Spence (College of the City of Detroit), 23.4 seconds.

The individual winners in each event in the Sixth N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

100-Yard Dash, won by F. P. Alderman, Michigan State College. Time 9.9 sec.

220-Yard Dash, won by F. P. Alderman, Michigan State College. Time 21.1 sec.

440-Yard Run, won by H. Phillips, Butler University. Time 48.5 sec. *New N. C. A. A. record.*

880-Yard Run, won by J. F. Sittig, University of Illinois. Time 1:54.2. *New N. C. A. A. record.*

One Mile Run, won by R. Conger, Iowa State College. Time 4:17.6. *New N. C. A. A. record.*

Two Mile Run, won by M. Shimek, Marquette University. Time 9:34.4.

120-Yard High Hurdles, won by Baskin, Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Time 14.9 sec.

220-Yard Low Hurdles, won by E. Spence, College of the City of Detroit. Time 23.4 sec. *New N. C. A. A. record.*

### Field Events

Pole Vault, won by W. H. Droegemueller, Northwestern University. Height 13 ft.

High Jump, Tie—A. Burg, University of Chicago; G. Shepherd, University of Texas. Height 6 ft. 5½ in.



Broad Jump, won by E. B. Hamm, Georgia Tech. Distance 24 ft. 1 in.  
 Shot Put, won by H. Brix, University of Washington. Distance 46 ft.  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in.  
 Discus Throw, won by Corson, College of the Pacific. Distance 144 ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
 Hammer Throw, won by D. Gwinn, University of Pittsburgh. Distance 155 ft. 9 in.  
 Javelin Throw, won by D. Pilling, University of Utah. Distance 199 ft. 8 in.

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS  
 OF THE  
 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field records. Of these, two were made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the second N. C. A. A. meet in 1922, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, two were made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, five were made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, and four were made in the sixth N. C. A. A. meet in 1927.

The holders of these records are as follows:

100-Yard Dash—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 9.8 sec.  
 220-Yard Dash—R. A. Locke (U. of Nebraska), 1926, 20.9 sec.  
 440-Yard Run—H. Phillips (Butler University), 1927, 48.5 sec.  
 880-Yard Run—J. F. Sittig (U. of Illinois), 1927, 1 min. 54.2 sec.  
 One Mile Run—R. Conger (Iowa State), 1927, 4 min. 17.6 sec.  
 Two Mile Run—J. L. Romig (Penn State), 1921, 9 min. 31 sec.  
 120-Yard High Hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth Col.), 1921, 14.4 sec.  
 220-Yard Low Hurdles—E. Spence (Col. of City of Detroit), 1927, 23.4 sec.  
 Shot Put—J. Kuck (Kans. State Teachers Col.), 1926, 50 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 Hammer—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.  
 Javelin—H. Hoffman (U. of Michigan), 1922, 202 ft. 3 in.  
 High Jump—W. C. Haggard (U. of Texas), 1926, 6 ft.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.  
 Broad Jump—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft.  $10\frac{7}{8}$  in.  
 Discus—C. L. Houser (U. of Southern California), 1926, 148 ft.  $11\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 Pole Vault—P. Harrington (U. of Notre Dame), 1926, 13 ft.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

A. A. STAGG,  
 Chairman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 OF THE

SIXTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
 TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held at Grant Park Stadium, Chicago, June 10 and 11, 1927

<i>Receipts—</i>			
Sale of tickets .....	\$4,343.00		
Special gifts .....	7.50		
			\$4,350.50
<i>Expenditures—</i>			
Printing:			
900 entry blanks .....	\$27.00		
Tickets and badges .....	109.56		
			\$136.56
Publicity:			
1,000 postal cards .....	\$10.00		
Printing .....	9.00		
Stamps .....	74.00		
1,000 N. C. A. A. envelopes .....	7.70		
			100.70
Medals .....			465.00
Grant Park Stadium, 10% gate receipts .....			434.30
Indemnity Bond and Public Liability .....			150.00
Ticket sellers, guards, etc. ....			66.45
Dinner to coaches and managers .....			94.50
Dr. Monilaw, starter .....			25.00
Telephone and telegrams .....			4.45
			1,476.96
			\$2,873.54
Net receipts .....			186.49
Borrowed from N. C. A. A. fund .....			
Amount prorated to competitors and coaches for railroad fare on a 50% basis .....			
			\$3,060.03

SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS

Both intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming are continuing to grow in popularity. This is especially evidenced by the fact that during the season 1926-27 more and better swimmers are reported to have been developed in the different sections of the country than at any time in the history of the sport. From the Western Conference comes the report that 1927 marks the greatest year in intercollegiate swimming in that section, new records having been established in the Big Ten in every event with the exception of the 50-yard dash. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association in the East reports that, for the first time in its annals, eight colleges were represented in the league, with



the result that several national records and other noteworthy performances were made. Reference to articles in the Swimming Guide and reports from committee members give objective indications of similar results in interscholastic swimming.

The Fourth Annual National Collegiate Swimming Championship was held April 15th and 16th, 1927, in the splendid new pool of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, under the supervision of this committee. In spite of the fact that an unfortunate and unavoidable change in the dates of the meet resulted in but a small attendance of spectators and the elimination of some contestants, the meet proved to be the most successful ever held from the point of view of the quality and records of the performances. The South, East, and Central West were represented by Columbia, Georgia Tech., Illinois, Iowa, Iowa State, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Notre Dame, and Wisconsin. A notable change was made in the character of the meet with the introduction of a two hundred yard free style relay and a 300 yard medley relay, which added greatly to the interest of the contest.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate Swimming Championship at Iowa City. Three of the four members of the executive committee and one member of the advisory committee were in attendance. A referendum on rules addressed to college and interscholastic swimming coaches disclosed a need for the further improvement of the regulations governing the start and touch-off in the relay. Such action was taken by the committee. Minor changes were also made in some of the rules for water games. Reports from members of the rules committee and the Swimming Coaches Association indicate that the rules are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Minor modifications occasionally still take place locally in different leagues. The Rules Committee feels that a limited amount of such experimentation is likely to make for wholesome progress. Perhaps the present status of rules can best be summarized by the following excerpts from letters on file received from committee members and coaches. One reports that he feels that "the rules are on a fairly sound working basis"; another believes "the rules of swimming as they now are, with probably minor changes now and then, are very efficient and should handle any swimming questions that arise." Another reports that all conferences and leagues adopted the changes made in our last meeting. The chairman of the interscholastic advisory sub-committee states that "as the rules now stand, our committee is quite satisfied."

The Official Intercollegiate Swimming Guide, again edited by Frank J. Sullivan of this committee, made its appearance about a month ago, and well in advance of the swimming season. This

publication has grown to be a 200 page annual, which is meeting with satisfaction in different sections of the country.

For the coming year, your committee recommends the continuation of the National Collegiate Swimming Championship and that, in accordance with the adopted plan, the meet be held in the East. The possible desirability of having this meet scheduled as an Olympic tryout is also suggested.

An increasing number of requests are being made to have the Swimming Rules Committee conduct also a national interscholastic championship meet annually, similar to the National Collegiate Meet.

F. W. LUEHRING,  
*Chairman.*

## WRESTLING

Two important meetings were held during the year. The first one at the Hotel Astor was a preliminary meeting to the two days session held at the Bellevue Stratford in Philadelphia. At this first gathering suggestions and criticisms of the rules were heard from coaches and others interested in the future welfare of the sport.

The second conference at Philadelphia was attended by all the members of the regular committee. In addition, Captain Miller of the Yale wrestling team, appointed delegate by the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, and William Sheridan, the newly appointed secretary of the E. I. W. A., made valuable suggestions. At this conference replies to a list of questions sent to coaches and officials all over the United States were tabulated by Dr. R. G. Clapp. At the advice of those present, each question was taken up separately and a full discussion ensued before final action was taken. A number of important actions were taken at this meeting, among which was to publish the rules according to the latest revision and consensus of opinion. Furthermore, it was decided to hold a National Collegiate Association Wrestling Meet at Ames, Iowa. Dr. Clapp, secretary of the committee, has made full arrangements for this national meet, with the kind coöperation of the authorities at Ames, Iowa. Mr. G. R. Trautman accepts the task of editing the new Wrestling Guide, and how well this task has been performed will appear from the book itself. The Wrestling Guide has been printed by the American Sports Publishing Co., 45 Rose St., N. Y. City. As this marks the first attempt at codifying in up-to-date form the rules and other features of intercollegiate wrestling, this resumé of the contents of the Guide may be interesting.



The foreword stresses the educational value of wrestling from an ethical, social, and physical view point. It recognizes stalling as the greatest menace to the game, and places emphasis on the spirit of sportsmanship and standardization as the coveted goal for the best interest of intercollegiate wrestling.

A number of photographs of illegal holds and a short article by Wm. Sheridan, coach of the Lehigh wrestling team, and secretary of the oldest intercollegiate wrestling association, follows.

Dr. John A. Rockwell, secretary of the New England Wrestling Association, of large experience with intercollegiate athletics from a medical point of view, has contributed a timely article on what is probably the next worst evil to stalling, that of dehydration.

Then follow photographs of team and individual champions of the various conferences that foster intercollegiate wrestling, a short resumé of wrestling in the different conferences accompanying the photographs. Interest in wrestling in the Army and Navy has been of long standing, as evidenced by the reports and photographs from these two institutions.

Then follows a thoughtful, suggestive article by B. E. Wiggins, director of physical education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, on "Should High School Wrestling be Encouraged".

The committee recommends the adoption of the present code of wrestling rules for all high schools and academies, and advises that the time of bouts be limited to eight minutes.

The articles on wrestling officiating by Garner W. "Sec" Taylor, the sports editor of the *Des Moines Register* and W. F. Bailey, Y. M. C. A., High Point, N. C., are most excellent and helpful. They act as a clearing house of ideas for officials of wrestling wherever they may be. They will be a guide and an inspiration to those into whose hands the manly art of wrestling is entrusted. I know of no advice on this subject printed anywhere which contains so much valuable and common sense philosophy.

Three of the conferences have attempted a list of officials which will expedite the labors of the managers. The executive committee of the E. I. W. A., at their recent meeting at Columbia University, agreed that each of the eight universities submit four referees, making a total of 32 accredited officials. This last list was not available for the purpose of the Guide, but will be printed in the next issue.

The rest of the Guide is taken up with wrestling rules, and these are the result of the best experience and thought of those who are continually in touch with the game and its interests.

The reports from the various conferences, Army and Navy, high schools, and Y. M. C. A. indicate that the past year wit-

nessed the high water mark in interest and development in wrestling. With the increasing interest both from a national and international aspect, and with the National Collegiate Wrestling Meet to be held at Ames, Iowa, late in March, standardization of wrestling is most necessary. To this end of standardization your committee is calling a conference at the Hotel Astor, Dec. 28, inviting all conferences to appoint an officially instructed delegate and one delegate at large from each district.

The chairman on behalf of the committee wishes to express appreciation to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, of Princeton, for his assistance and guidance, and to all those who have contributed to make this book a success.

H. R. REITER,  
Chairman.

## REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

### I. BASEBALL

The special committee for which I am reporting was appointed at the last annual meeting of this Association for two specific purposes: first, to determine whether it would be wise to print rules for intercollegiate baseball, and second, to see what steps, if any, could be taken to revive the waning interest in intercollegiate baseball and bring it back to its former position as one of the foremost intercollegiate sports.

From the first there has been considerable difficulty in organizing this committee, and as chairman I am acting as at least third choice. The first chairman appointed, Mr. Huff of the University of Illinois, was too ill to assume the duties of the chairmanship of the committee. The next chairman appointed, Mr. Lundgren of the same university, after starting the work, resigned the position last July. It was some time later that I was asked to assume the responsibility of chairman of the committee. It then developed that Mr. Bezdek, one of the other two members, was too ill to give any thought to the work of the committee until the opening of college in the fall. As a result of all this, it has been impossible to arrange a meeting of the committee sufficiently in advance of the meeting of this organization to outline definitely the ground to be covered.

Nevertheless, the members have individually given considerable attention to the two specific questions referred to them. In regard to the desirability of publishing intercollegiate baseball rules, the present status of the rules should be clearly understood. Colleges and high schools, as well as professional teams, are, so far as is known to the committee, using one set of rules.



These rules are those adopted by the National and American Leagues and the National Association of Baseball Leagues. The rules consist of 74 closely printed pages. If we compare these rules with those of intercollegiate basketball and football, we find that the basketball rules consist of 22 pages only, and the football rules of 41 pages, and both of these sets of rules are printed in larger type and are much more definite in the way in which the rules are written.

In addition, we find that a good many of the rules incorporated in the professional guide are not those that can be applied to situations that may arise in college games. For instance, we find, among the penalties for violation of certain rules, that the umpire is enjoined to fine players certain sums of money, or to report the offense to the president of the league, or to suspend the player for a period of days, and I think in one case to suspend the player permanently for the season. Let me quote from some of these rules to illustrate this point. Rule 28, section 4, states that "whenever one player is substituted for another, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators." There is no such rule in our other sports. "A fine of \$25 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the president of the league shall impose a similar fine against the umpire who, after being notified of the change, fails to make the proper announcement." Another rule relating to the use of a discolored or damaged ball reads in part: "If however the umpire cannot detect the violator of this rule, and the ball is delivered to the bat by the pitcher, then the latter shall be removed at once from the game, and as an additional penalty shall be automatically suspended for a period of ten days." Another rule states that "the umpire shall assess a fine of \$25 against any one who crosses the field in going to the club house after he has been ordered from the game or bench." These rules are written primarily for professional teams and not for college men, and they are not written in harmony with the spirit of good sportsmanship characteristic of intercollegiate athletics, nor with a view to fostering further the development of such a spirit.

In addition, a considerable amount of space in the rules is devoted to the equipment of the field, the uniforms to be worn by the players (two sets of uniforms being required for each team, one for out-of-town games and one for games at home), and to the players' benches and to the limitation of those who are permitted to occupy these benches.

Then we find that there are penalties for the violation of certain rules which perhaps in intercollegiate sport would be regarded as the most important rules of etiquette,—rules, for

instance, referring to the conduct of players,—and these penalties cannot be applied to intercollegiate contests. To quote again, rule 58 states in part: "A coacher may address words of direction and assistance to the base runner or to the batsman. He shall not, nor shall any player or manager, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstration, nor use language which shall in any manner refer to, or reflect upon, any member of the opposing club, the umpire or the spectators . . . . If this rule be violated in any respect, the umpire must order the coacher or coachers to the bench, and if the order be not immediately obeyed, a fine of \$5 shall be imposed on the offender, and, upon a repetition of the offense, he shall be debarred from further participation in the game and shall leave the playing field forthwith." This rule perhaps is the most important rule in baseball covering the conduct of players, yet it cannot be enforced in intercollegiate games.

These references are only to a few of the rules which are not compatible with the ideals of intercollegiate sport and which cannot be applied to college baseball.

The committee feels that a set of rules could be prepared which would meet more definitely the needs of intercollegiate baseball, and which would better cover the matter of sportsmanship than those now being followed.

This is only one aspect, however, of the situation relating to the publication of the rules. When the National Collegiate Athletic Association took over the publication of basketball rules and football rules, the situation was quite different. Then we had relatively speaking few professional basketball teams and no professional football teams, and we had a large number of high school, college, and Y. M. C. A. teams. These organizations all united to formulate one code of rules. These rules are used by all.

We have no assurance that, should intercollegiate baseball rules be printed, colleges generally would adopt them, nor have we any assurance that high school teams would follow the colleges in the use of these rules. Many baseball coaches of both high school and college teams have come from the ranks of the professional teams, and might therefore perfectly naturally desire to continue to use the professional rules. This undoubtedly might result in a great deal of confusion.

The number of rule books purchased by teams and members of teams in football and basketball is undoubtedly much greater than that purchased in baseball. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the income from the sale of intercollegiate baseball rules would not, at first at least, pay for the expense of printing.

The committee, therefore, feels that, before they definitely recommend the printing of rules, colleges should in some way



express their willingness to adopt the rules if printed. This decision perhaps could be best arrived at by having the matter discussed by the various conferences, and then having a report sent to the chairman of this committee, or to the secretary of the National Collegiate Association. If there is a sufficiently favorable action to justify the hope that these rules would be generally adopted, and if the Association has funds to invest in the printing of the rules, it would seem to the committee that it would be very desirable to have a set of intercollegiate baseball rules.

In regard to the second responsibility laid upon the committee, namely, the reviving of the waning interest in intercollegiate baseball and the bringing of baseball back to its former position as one of the foremost intercollegiate sports, many factors are involved. It seems to the committee that possibly the apparent decline in interest in intercollegiate baseball has not been a great one, but rather that baseball has failed to keep up with the increase of interest in other intercollegiate sports. There can be no question that there has been a tremendous increase of interest in football, basketball, soccer, and lacrosse, sports in which there is more or less personal contact, and it seems to the committee that possibly the supporters of college athletics have become accustomed to intercollegiate sports in which personal contact and more or less continuous action are the interesting features, and that these features are now necessary to draw the public to the contests, and so, as a result, a game so open as baseball, and so comparatively free from continuous action of groups of players has failed to increasingly interest the public.

Unlike the undergraduates of twenty years ago, those of today are more inclined to play games than to sit in the bleachers and watch others play. Baseball comes at the time of the year when there is the greatest number of other sports in operation. As a result, so far as the college undergraduate group is concerned, it is not unusual to see students of the home college playing tennis, or lacrosse, or engaging in golf or track practice at a time when baseball games are being played.

Unquestionably the multiplicity of the sports available in high schools as well as in colleges has resulted in detracting from the interest in baseball. A few years ago there were but three sports, football, baseball, and track. Unquestionably the great increase in the interest in golf has also been a factor, not only in the training of baseball players, but in the numbers who attend baseball games. Many boys who formerly devoted their attention to baseball in the spring of the year are now serving as caddies on an ever-increasing number of golf links, or playing golf. In spite of this fact, the committee believes that the men in college on the baseball squads are as interested in baseball as was the case years ago.

What has been said about the possibility of participation in other forms of sports by college men applies to a considerable extent also to the public. The public is now more interested in playing golf. The advent of the automobile has undoubtedly affected the attendance on college games, not only because owners of autos can get to cities where there are professional baseball games if they desire, but because many prefer to ride rather than to watch college baseball.

In sections of the country where daylight saving time is operating, this also may have affected the attendance at baseball games, because, under daylight saving, the afternoon offers seven or eight hours of daylight, and many prefer doing other things than attending baseball games.

There seems to be a question in the minds of the committee also as to whether the manner of conducting baseball practice has not decreased the number interested in baseball. At the present time many high schools as well as colleges maintain a squad of only sixteen or seventeen men. As a result, a large number of high school boys and college men who might be induced to play baseball and thus serve to increase the interest in this sport are eliminated from baseball and turn to other activities.

Many colleges play three games of baseball each week. Practically all colleges which play baseball have two games each week. These relatively large schedules of games, as compared to those of football, track, soccer, lacrosse, and even basketball, may have tended to reduce the concentration of interest and thus have reduced the attendance at each game.

It is quite likely that it will be impossible to change these factors, and it may not be desirable to do so if possible, and thus baseball may never return to its former place among intercollegiate sports.

The committee has not had an opportunity to outline a study of this phase of the baseball situation, but it is disposed to do so if it is continued. The committee wishes to make a plea, however, for the continuance of baseball as one of the great American sports. Perhaps no game demands such fineness of coordination between hand and eye as baseball. Perhaps no intercollegiate sport presents a better opportunity to the individual player to express his will-power and quickness of thought in meeting changing situations than baseball. And possibly no other one of our sports more frequently puts the burden and responsibility for a play more completely upon one individual than does baseball. In addition, it is a fine team game. While appreciating the fact that intercollegiate baseball has ceased to be a paying game, the committee believes that it should be continued as an intercollegiate sport, as well as an intramural sport, as an educa-



tional activity valuable in the training of boys and young men, and it urges colleges which are now considering the advisability of giving up the game, because of lack of interest on the part of the undergraduates and the public, to continue the sport as an educational activity of the first order.

EDGAR FAUVER,  
*Chairman.*

[The committee were requested to send a mimeographed set of proposed rules to the colleges, to ask how many approved them and would probably use them if published, and to report results to the Executive Committee.]

## II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF FIVE ON FOOTBALL

A Committee of Five on certain phases of football was first appointed in 1925. This committee was originally appointed to study:

1. Over-emphasis on intercollegiate football and interscholastic football. 2. The effect of the growth of professional football on the intercollegiate game. 3. Football games in a primarily commercial setting. 4. Pre-season football training.

The 1926 report discussed:

I. Over-emphasis on intercollegiate football in the light of:  
1. The use of motion pictures in football coaching. 2. Reduction of time spent in practice. 3. Pre-season practice. 4. Glorification of individuals.

II. Over-emphasis on interscholastic football.

III. Games in a commercial setting.

IV. Professional football.

V. Relations with the members.  
Reappointment of a press committee.

Your committee of 1926-7 has exchanged considerable correspondence, met for a two days session in New York at the time of the Army-Navy game, and for two sessions in New York before this meeting. The usual questionnaire was sent out to football coaches and directors of athletics of the Coaches Association and National Collegiate institutions. The primary ideas in this questionnaire were:

1. To study conditions of spring practice and winter practice.
2. To keep up to date in conditions of pre-season practice.
3. To reconsider the question of over-emphasis from these and other angles.
4. To make constructive suggestions for further improvement of conditions.

The net result of the questionnaire replies makes your committee feel that we have only scratched the surface. Our results are advanced as suggestive, not scientific.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE

### OVER-EMPHASIS.

*In what ways, if any, do you consider football over-emphasized at the present time?*

Opinions range from *much under-emphasis* to *much over-emphasis in every way*. 43% indicate some over-emphasis.

Faculty and presidents' answers would probably differ. 39% report no over-emphasis; 12% over-emphasis on winning; 11.3% over-emphasis in spring practice; 10% over-emphasis on publicity; 8% over-emphasis on proselyting and recruiting.

Too much interest on the part of alumni and outsiders; not enough in student body.

The following are advanced as evidences of progress away from phases of over-emphasis on football.

1. "There are decreased student migrations in the Middle West, and greatly decreased hysteria on the part of the student body."
2. "Bands in this section are allowed to attend only one game away from home."
3. "At one game the entire student body of 250 was employed in some capacity."

### SPRING PRACTICE.

11.3% of answers report over-emphasis on spring practice. Results of the query follow.

*Have you conducted spring football this year?*

Total answers: 158—Yes, 108. No, 48. (7 had no football). Only 69.2% conducted spring practice.

Spring football practice is the rule in institutions whose registration is large enough to have a group of men primarily interested in football. In smaller institutions where there are spring sports, spring practice is contra-indicated, largely from the standpoint of interference with the success of other athletic sports, such as track and baseball.

*How many periods of winter and spring football have you had?*

Average periods—42.

Length of periods—1 to 2 hours.



Typical division of time—9 lectures, 22 field practices, 9 scrimmages, with average of less time than a football game.

In general, the keener the football competition, the larger and more intensive the spring and winter football. New England and the Middle West seem to show the relatively smallest percentage. The Ohio Conference of 20 colleges in the Fourth District abolished spring practice in 1924. This conference, meeting December 1927, re-established spring football. The Fifth District, the Missouri Valley, has the largest average percentage of periods. Increased rivalry there is illustrated by the recent move of this organization in breaking up into smaller groups for competitive purposes. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth districts have the longest average periods of practice. The range of average length in various districts is 35 to 42 periods. One institution spends nine weeks in intensive spring work.

#### *Influence of Climate*

A recent visit to the South developed the point that the best football weather in that region, in the Sixth and Seventh Districts particularly, comes after the close of the regular fall football season. One institution in this section conducts real competitive intramural football programs throughout the winter months.

#### *Field Houses*

With the growing number of field houses and armories large enough to handle real football practice, the prospect of a decrease in winter and spring seems slight, from the standpoint of the best use of these investments.

#### *Approximately how many men have been included in these drills?*

It is interesting to note that 6,612 men are reported as taking part. In the 114 institutions that have spring practice, a general average of 58 men are engaged in this activity. The Fifth District has a typical distribution: Regular varsity, 13; scrub varsity, 13; freshman varsity, 18; freshman scrub, 8; others, 8. Districts 1 and 4 had an average of 67 men.

#### *In your estimation, has spring football interfered with baseball or track?*

27% say yes. The majority of those replying were athletic directors. No doubt 100 per cent of track and baseball coaches would have answered Yes. It's all in the viewpoint.

#### *What do you consider the aim of spring practice?*

The following are the figures:

Developing new material, 34%; saving time and increasing

efficiency in the fall, 30%; giving more men a chance, 28%; winning games, 8%.

The present aim of spring practice is to win more games. Even if this is the purpose, as long as the other points are considered spring practice should not be considered objectionable. If individual participation in spring practice is increased, and is not compulsory, and particularly if it is confined to those who are not ordinarily engaged in other sports, we feel that it is really worth while. The point is made that the desire of colleges to win in other sports is reflected in the same out of season preparation as is evidenced in football. Soccer, lacrosse, track, crew, and baseball all indulge activity in what would correspond to spring and winter football practice, but nothing is ever said. It is difficult to appreciate the difference where football is conducted from the constructive viewpoint.

#### *Other aims of spring practice*

One of the pertinent answers is "Our aim is to keep pace with our chief rivals. I think we ought to abolish it (spring practice), unless it can be conducted on a constructive basis." We find extremes on both sides; to wit: "Spring practice is conducted to work up a football interest, which is a minus quantity in Indiana." Other ideas follow:

- a. Spring practice is the only just and fair way of giving the mediocre and timid player consideration. It is theoretically and practically correct pedagogy. It is the only intramural football we have.
- b. By having spring football we have developed varsity players from boys who have never played before.
- c. Giving those players who are not in some other sport during the spring season necessary exercise, and to build them up on their weak points.
- d. To keep the men out of trouble in the spring of the year.
- e. Exercise and wholesome recreation for boys not in baseball, track, or tennis.
- f. Vigorous physical education activity for college men.
- g. Gives every student who wants it the opportunity to learn football from varsity coaches, regardless of his ability or experience.
- h. Keeps the student in good physical condition. We have some men who do not like track and who cannot play baseball.
- i. Increased program of mass athletics.



The above are constructive characteristic thoughts, other than the great number of reactions indicating that spring practice is necessary to teach fundamentals, new rules, and to become acquainted with the material, and to try out new plays and formations or defenses. The thought that special practice may be used to lessen the pressure on inexperienced men during the season is rather vital.

Typical reactions from the other view-point follow:

- a. Little, if any, benefit can accrue to the student from spring practice; to the coach, possibly some.
- b. We know the Faculty opposes spring practice.

In the answers to this question a very small percentage were of the latter type.

*Have you had any change in your method of conducting spring practice during the past two years?*

Of the 176 answering 24.2% plan a change of some type. Our inference is that this is towards reduction of time involved. The net result of consideration of this question would seem to be that a moderate length, constructive spring practice for a large group regardless of ability is considered legitimate when not overdone. The type of spring practice which is open to objection is that which confines the interest and attention of the entire varsity coaching staff to a very small group of highly selected specialists who have the football experience in the fall also. We believe such intensity to be a type of over-emphasis of football.

#### *Recommendations*

1. In the interest of the best use of men and of lessening time spent in the fall, let a period of not to exceed three weeks spring practice be considered a legitimate part of college athletic sport.
2. True intramural football should not be discouraged as long as it comes at a time when the sport is naturally indicated by climatic conditions.
3. That modified football be considered a legitimate part of any comprehensive physical education program.
4. More men should take part in spring practice.

#### *PRE-SEASON TRAINING CAMP.*

*Do you have a pre-season training camp?*

Of 240 replying, 77, or 32%, have such camps; 163 do not. Of the 77, only 22 have such a camp conducted away from their

college campus. In last year's committee report it was recommended that football practice should not begin more than three weeks before the first regularly scheduled intercollegiate contest, and that all practice held prior to the opening of college should be conducted on the college grounds. We believe that the first part of the recommendation has been fairly well observed.

*How much time is spent in the training camp?*

It is interesting to note that the grand average of the length of time at training camps is only nine days.

The vital question from the standpoint of over-emphasis is that of off campus training camps.

It is interesting to note that the Middle East, particularly the Second and Third districts, are outstanding in this particular. Out of 22 such camps reported, 17 are in these two districts. Two others are in New England. The remaining three are at Adrian, Detroit, and Marquette respectively. There are no reported camps in the Middle West, the South, the Rocky Mountain District, or the Far West.

The following institutions are reported as conducting the pre-season off-campus camp:

West Virginia University, 2 weeks; Davis Elkins, New York University, 2½ weeks; Temple University, 2 weeks; University of Pittsburgh, 2 weeks; Allegheny College, 2 weeks; Drexel Institute; University of Pennsylvania, 2½ weeks; Lafayette College, 2 to 3 weeks; Syracuse University, 2 weeks; Johns Hopkins University, 2 weeks; Catholic University, 3 weeks; Geo. Washington University, 3 weeks; Howard University, 10 days; Birmingham Southern College, 10 days.

*Have you changed your practice with regard to training camps during the last two years?*

Out of 163 replying, 20 have changed, or 12.3%. Although the exact figures are not at hand, with the education promoted by the N. C. A. A. we believe this to be a change in the direction of doing away with these camps.

The plan of a certain outstanding Pennsylvania institution in discontinuing their camp this year is considered indicative of the trend.

#### *COACHES.*

12% of replies noted over-emphasis on winning. The nature and type of coach is to be considered in this connection.

*Does the coach rank as professor on the Faculty?*

245 replies—In 77%, coaches ranked as professors on the Faculty.



*Does the coach attend faculty meetings?*

79% of Faculty coaches do attend faculty meetings.

*Does he attend regularly?*

Only 58% attend regularly. We believe the coach would attend more faculty meetings if it were not for the fact that his coaching duties, throughout the year, usually come at faculty meeting time.

*Is your coach a seasonal coach?*

192 replies—Only 20% now have a seasonal head coach. This is an improved condition, and shows that the educational standards of this Association are being more and more universally adopted. Exact figures for past years are not available for definite comparison.

*Do you have any seasonal assistant coaches?*

37% of 218 answers report seasonal assistants.

*Do the assistant coaches have Faculty ranking of any grade?*

Only 69% of assistant coaches have Faculty ranking.

Your committee feels that increasing care needs to be exercised in the choice and control of assistant coaches, and urges that as far as possible the assistants as well as the head coach be all-year men. We believe that many violations of proper educational athletic standards are due to the activities of a minority in the assistant seasonal coach group.

*Does your football coach have any other duties than coaching during the year?*

An amazing number of duties other than football coaching develops here. 100% in District 5 reported that the football coach had additional duties. In Districts 7 and 8, only 82% had such additional duties. List of other activities of coach:

1. Teaching—A—Football theory .....	63%
B—Other courses .....	40%
By other courses we believe baseball, track, hygiene, and such subjects were meant, although we understand that in certain sections of the South it is required that the coach teach some course other than an athletic course.	
High school talks .....	57%
Intramural duties .....	54%
Alumni meetings .....	51%
Physical education .....	46%
Dept. of administration .....	33%
Eligibility .....	24%

Visiting prospective players .....	14%
Dean .....	1%
Other duties .....	57%

Among other duties are included the following:

Director of athletics; treasurer athletic association; coach of track, basketball, baseball, swimming, tennis, wrestling; building director; director of health; boy's director; assistant to president; director of bookstore; publicity director; superintendent of light, heat, and power; student.

The amount of other duties given the football coach is one of the tests of the degree of emphasis on winning as such. The football coach who is an all-year coach and who teaches nothing but theory courses in football has a much freer rein to emphasize, and possibly over-emphasize, football than does the "teacher-coach". The committee believes that every football coach should have other duties, preferably teaching duties, on his campus, if he is to make his most valuable contribution. We appreciate the fact that in many small institutions the coach combines a tremendous number of functions.

#### CONFERENCES.

*Are you a member of any football conference?*

223 replies; 77% are members of football conferences.

*Would you be willing to join one?*

90% of those who are not members of conferences are willing to join one with restrictions, as, for instance, "if football opponents can be found," or "with a certain group". We recommend that continued efforts be made by colleges who signify willingness to join conferences to consummate their willingness. Progress has been made in conference formation. There is still some distance to go in conference formation and improvement in conference quality.

#### TRAINING TABLE.

Many colleges are forced to practices which look like over-emphasis because academic authorities have not admitted that football has a legitimate place in the schedule. We believe it is legitimate for the educational authorities to modify schedules so that practice periods may allow normal living conditions on the part of the football team. The training table is open to abuses, but it seems increasingly desirable unless academic schedules can be changed so as to make possible field practice between four and six in the afternoon.

#### SCOUTING.

A moderate degree of scouting may be entirely legitimate. We recommend that scouting be reduced to a minimum.



## PROSELYTING AND RECRUITING.

8% suggest over-emphasis in this respect.

## ATHLETIC BOYCOTT.

We again recommend that the National Collegiate membership refrain from scheduling games with institutions which are known to be notoriously lax in athletic practices, including standards of eligibility, recruiting, and subsidizing of athletes. We believe it desirable eventually to classify colleges as to athletic standards, A, B, and C.

## OVER-EMPHASIS ON INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Word comes of an increase in high school football pre-season training camps. We believe the organization of state high school athletic commissioners and physical education supervisors fully capable of dealing with whatever conditions may arise in this field.

We believe over-emphasis of the type of *abnormal* "city promotion" through basketball as well as football to be a source of danger in high school as well as the college field.

## PRESS.

10% suggested over-emphasis by the press.  
We recommend:

- a. Agreement of this Association to some statement of objectives of college football.
- b. An attempt to arrive at a better mutual understanding of the college and newspaper viewpoints of the subject.
- c. A general press conference following the 1928 meeting.
- d. A program of representative speakers to present the N. C. A. A. viewpoint at meetings of the various press organizations during the year.

## PLATFORM OF OBJECTIVES.

The first step in such a procedure is the adoption of some platform of football objectives.

We recommend the adoption of the following at this time:

## GENERAL PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. To supplement and broaden modern education.

In order to take full advantage of the opportunities of intercollegiate sport to this end, the entire intercollegiate sport pro-

gram should be made a definite part of the general education scheme.

2. To promote the all round welfare of an increased number of participants.

Physical—health—motor skills.

Recreational—pleasure in sport.

Social—increased "social insight",

gain greater acceptance, good will.

Moral and spiritual.

Strengthen essential attitudes and behavior through illustration and practice.

3. To strengthen by illustration and example individual university and public conception and practice of

- a) Sportsmanship—group, sectional, national, international.

1. Regard for player or adversary in victory or defeat.

2. Proper balance in victory.

3. Courage in defeat.

4. Fairness of attitude.

- b) Team play.

- c) Clean, healthful living.

- d) True winning spirit—tenacity, honesty of purpose.

- e) Self control.

- f) Self confidence.

- g) Citizenship.

Respect for rules of game under stress.

Respect for wise discipline and authority.

- h) Fortitude.

4. To develop group consciousness, morale, and spirit in the sense of loyalty to the institution and to fellow members of the college community.

5. To reflect through representation the spirit of the institution.

- a) Intellectual ability and achievement.

- b) Moral tone and idealism.

- c) Genuine sportsmanship through behavior and conduct.



## SECONDARY OBJECTIVES OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. To serve as the peak of an all inclusive physical educational pyramid in opportunity for specialization and superior achievement.
2. To improve mental health for players and spectators by supplying wholesome absorbing interest.
3. To foster wholesome stimulating recreational opportunity for students, faculty, alumni, and general public.
4. To provide opportunity to "animal spirits" for legitimate physical expression.
5. To further the educational viewpoint and needs by securing and maintaining active interest of alumni and general public in the educational institutions through the field of greatest common interest and appeal.

The above Platform of Objectives for Intercollegiate Sport is, with two omissions, that adopted by the Western Conference directors in May, 1927. It is the report of a special committee composed of J. L. Griffith, E. E. Wieman, and J. W. Wilce, Chairman.

### OFFICIATING.

1. We recommend the appointment of a committee on officiating by the selection of one representative from each of the eight sections of this Association, with instructions for each to study the officiating problems of his own district and promote the organization of groups of colleges or conferences to build up and strengthen officiating in the respective groups.
2. We recommend that the N. C. A. A. appoint a committee on the feasibility of having an official pronouncement on proper methods for football officiating. Officials all over the country testify that their best work is prevented by the necessity of working with new combinations of men from week to week. Since the detailed field positions and responsibilities of these men are nowhere defined officially in any definite way, maximum efficiency in handling of games is impossible, no matter if the individuals in question are outstanding men and officials.
2. (a) That one central official National Collegiate Football rules authority be established.
- (b) That such financial and other conditions be provided that he can give the country real immediate service before and during the football season.

3. That the expenses of definitely chosen game officials be paid by conferences to sectional rules interpretation and review meetings immediately before the opening of the season.
4. That the football coaches of National Collegiate institutions be furnished early copies of the rules and rules interpretations.

We recommend the continuation of a similar committee for 1928 with a feeling that fine progress has been made in a great game, and that more is possible.

J. W. WILCE,  
*Chairman.*

[This report was referred with power to the Executive Committee.]

### III. THE WALTER CAMP MEMORIAL FUND

Two years ago this Association, acting on behalf of its own members and other colleges and schools of the country, voted to coöperate with the alumni of Yale in the erection of a suitable Memorial in memory of Walter Camp, in recognition of his distinguished contribution to American college sport and sportsmanship.

The Association then appointed a committee, known as the Walter Camp Memorial Fund Committee, made up of one member from each district and six members at large—as follows—

First District—	Professor James P. Richardson
Second District—	Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft
Third District—	Dr. S. V. Sanford
Fourth District—	Dr. J. W. Wilce
Fifth District—	Dean S. W. Beyer
Sixth District—	Dr. D. A. Penick
Seventh District—	Professor F. G. Folsom
Eighth District—	Professor Charles C. May
(North)	
Eighth District—	Mr. John A. Stroud, Jr.
(South)	

#### Members at large—

W. S. Langford  
Fred W. Moore  
A. A. Stagg  
Walter Powell  
Robert C. Zuppke  
E. K. Hall



This committee proceeded at once to get in touch with the Yale Committee, and, as reported to this Association last year, agreed to undertake to produce one-half the amount necessary for the Memorial. At the meeting a year ago your committee reported substantial and favorable progress. This year the Committee is pleased to report that the Memorial is completed, except for the placing of the marble tablets on which the names of the colleges are now being carved. The Memorial will be dedicated sometime in the year 1928.

It is impossible to make a complete and detailed report of the work of the Committee at this meeting, as eight of the colleges have not yet paid their subscriptions. These unpaid subscriptions, however, are in the form of pledges from responsible colleges, and have all been authorized by the proper authorities. On the strength of these pledges, and for the purpose of avoiding delay in finishing the Memorial, the Committee has borrowed money to the amount of these pledges, and this money has been turned over to the authorities at Yale, so that the Association has already discharged in full its obligation and to that extent this may be considered a final report. Payments of these pledges are expected at an early date, and as soon as they are received the Committee will promptly wind up its affairs and present a final report in detail to the Executive Committee of the Association. In all other respects, however, it is possible for your Committee to make what is essentially a final report at this time.

You will be interested to know of the widespread interest in and participation by the colleges in the different parts of the country. In the first district, 24 colleges have contributed to the Memorial, in the second district 40, in the third district 43, in the fourth district 66, in the fifth district 11, in the sixth district 9, in the seventh district 13, and in the eighth district 12, making a total of 218 colleges participating.

The committee has received 202 contributions from high schools in 13 states, and 74 from preparatory schools in 19 states. While the contributions from the schools have most of them been small, they have added very definitely to the significance of the Memorial.

The names of the contributing colleges will appear on four mammoth marble tablets flanking the great gateway which is the main feature of the Memorial. The colleges will be listed by districts under the following headings:—New England states, Missouri Valley states, Southwestern states, Middle Atlantic states, Rocky Mountain states, Middlewestern states, Southeastern states, Pacific Coast states.

In each district the colleges are listed not alphabetically but in accordance with the amount of their participation in the fund. It was the Committee's feeling that any other arrangement of

listing, such as alphabetically or a listing based on either time of making their subscriptions or time of payment, would be in many cases an injustice.

In addition to the contributions from the colleges and schools, contributions have also been made by: The United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the Association of College Track Coaches of America, the Connecticut Board of Football Officials, the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials, the Football Officials Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the North Dakota High School League, the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association, the Ohio Association of Football Officials, the Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials.

Contributions from sources such as these, especially from the organizations of football officials coming as they do from individuals, add a fine personal touch to the Memorial, and also greatly broaden its significance.

I should like, on behalf of the members of the Committee, to take this opportunity to express to the members of this Association our very deep appreciation of the fine support you have given your Committee, and of your prompt and cheerful response to our suggestions.

On each of the two mammoth pillars on the side of the gateway will appear on bronze tablets the following inscription:

GIVEN BY AMERICAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS  
UNITING WITH GRADUATES OF YALE  
TO HONOR  
WALTER CAMP  
AND THE TRADITIONS OF AMERICAN  
COLLEGE SPORT WHICH HE EXEMPLIFIED.

The true significance of this Memorial should not be overlooked. It means that the schools and colleges of this country believe in the best traditions of American college sport. It means that they believe that the true values of these sports can be preserved with all their virility for generations of school boys to come, if they are dominated by the fine ideals of sportsmanship that were taught and exemplified by the man whose name this Memorial bears.

It means something when two hundred and twenty universities and colleges, representing all but five states in the Union, join hands in building on the campus of a sister university this magnificent structure which stands for far more than a tribute to



the memory of a great sportsman. It means that his ideals of American sportsmanship are also their ideals.

Perhaps it also means the beginning of a new era of a better understanding and a broader comity in intercollegiate relations and intercollegiate coöperation, and certain it is that no man will ever read the name of his college on the great marble tablets of this Memorial without a deep thrill of pride that his own Alma Mater participated in its erection.

E. K. HALL,  
*Chairman.*

## ADDRESSES

### I. ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED)

The year 1927 has been marked by continued and increasing interest in all sorts of sports. It is only necessary to look at a daily paper for an indication of this fact. In our most important dailies the few columns formerly devoted to professional and amateur sports have been expanded—even to four pages. Since a free press provides the news wanted by the people, it is fair to assume that Americans are keener than ever on competitive sports.

Professional baseball had a successful season, and the Tunney-Dempsey fight produced gate receipts heretofore unequaled. The first season of professional lawn tennis was a profitable one, but professional football is not yet firmly established as a popular sport. Although soccer is growing in public favor it is doubtful if American Rugby can be successfully professionalized.

During the past year there has been a distinct increase of public interest and of individual participation in amateur sports and out-door recreation. The various recent reviews by prominent sports writers remark on the increased attendance at the spectacular athletic contests, such as football and basketball. Few of them, however, particularly noted the reawakened and increasing interest throughout the United States in baseball, track and field, swimming, golf, and lawn tennis. As instances, take the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field games and the Federation swimming meet held in Chicago last summer. Representatives of seventy-two colleges competed in the former, and in the latter some 1500 amateurs from the Army and Navy, the colleges and civil organizations competed during several days before 40,000 or more spectators. In the Middle West, golf and tennis clubs have been organized in many towns of less than 2000 inhabitants.

One cause for this increasing interest in amateur sports throughout our country is better organization and leadership. In baseball the American Legion, in swimming the Y. M. C. A. and local athletic federations, in track and field the colleges, high, and secondary schools have become real motive forces. There has also been the active coöperation of that excellent organization, the Playgrounds Association of America. The adoption by the Army and Navy of the Amateur Law and their active support of the National Amateur Athletic Federation's efforts to promote



general participation in healthful sports have been contributing factors.

For detailed information concerning collegiate athletic conditions attention is called to the reports of the eight district representatives. On the whole these are encouraging. They reveal the efforts being made throughout the United States to fit physical training and athletic sports into the educational program. As an example, consider conditions in Texas, where the South West Athletic Conference operates so efficiently under the leadership of Professor Penick. Intercollegiate sports have unfavorable aspects in Texas as elsewhere, but when conditions in 1905, the year this Association was formed, are recalled, one cannot but marvel at the improvement. It is understood that athletics in the high and secondary schools of this state are now satisfactorily supervised by the Extension Department of the University of Texas, and that a State Athletic Federation has been organized whose members include educational institutions, Y. M. C. A.'s, boys' and other clubs, community athletic leagues, etc. This state federation has become a member of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. From the above, it is seen that Texas has organized her play and health activities with a surprisingly clear vision of the future.

In a recent speech President Coolidge spoke of the severe test prosperity imposes upon a nation. Undoubtedly the decadence that usually has resulted from increase of wealth and attendant luxuries can best be combatted, in the case of our nation, by physical training and the cultivation of a love for out-of-door activities and of participation in recreational sports. Who can estimate, for instance, the great benefits already incident to the Boy Scout movement, one of whose most important and active agents, Dr. George Fisher, will speak to us today.

It is of prime importance to organize the play activities of the United States on sound and proper bases. Our country is comparatively young, and proper organization can be adopted now easier than a decade later. This fact is illustrated by the slow evolution in the older East of local collegiate athletic leagues that have proven so helpful and efficient in all other parts of the United States. However, there are indications that the leaven is working, and eventually the colleges of this part of our great country will combine into administrative conferences suited to their particular needs. When that comes to pass, differences that inevitably arise would have a fair chance of adjustment without publicity. The organization among the colleges needed to secure the best results is as follows:—

1. Faculty control and direction, in so far as necessary to fit physical training and athletics into the educational program.

2. Combination of colleges athletically related into groups to administer intercollegiate contests.

3. A national organization, the N. C. A. A., whose purposes are to set standards of sportsmanship, provide playing rules, promote national competition when advisable, and be the representative of the colleges in athletic relations that involve the interests of all of them.

Upon this Twenty-Second Annual Conference is urged the importance of securing the best organizations. That this is being done is indicated by reports of new local conferences formed in 1927, and also of the breaking up of some of the old ones into smaller, more homogeneous bodies. When the colleges are thoroughly organized it will in all likelihood result in their taking over the entire control and administration of all forms of intercollegiate athletic competition. The desirability of this is evident to those who really want to make collegiate athletics a part of the general educational program.

The N. C. A. A. is a striking example of the application of the principle of local government, of decentralization. It believes that that government is best which governs least. Its constitution clearly states that it does not claim jurisdiction over its members. It could, of course, expel a member not living up to the principles agreed to in its constitution, but it leaves its members free as to methods of control and administration. That the members believe in this democratic form of government is indicated by the loyalty with which they adhere to it, and by their expressed refusal to acknowledge the suzerainty of any outside body attempting control of intercollegiate sport competitions within or without the United States. The N. C. A. A. believes in the spirit of amateurism, and that too much of the 'letter of the law' kills that spirit. At the same time, it is recognized that safeguards must be thrown around the Amateur Law, or it will go into the discard and with it much of the desired mass participation in athletics.

The active agents of the Association have been, as heretofore, the playing rules committee and those committees having in charge the national track and field, the swimming, boxing, and wrestling meets. The work of these bodies has been universally successful and satisfactory.

The Football Rules Committee made certain changes in the playing rules for 1927 that did not meet with immediate approval. By the end of the playing season, however, the majority opinion seemed to favor all of them. The football rules are practically stabilized, and during 1928 the efforts of the committee will probably be directed to simplification and recodification. The committee lost by death one of its oldest members, Mr. Fred Moore, of Harvard, who had served faithfully for many years.



The Basketball Rules Committee has, as formerly, worked in conjunction with representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U.

The Committee on Wrestling submitted rules to the Publicity Committee which were published during the year and are a distinct contribution to our growing list of publications.

The Boxing and Wrestling Committees have been authorized to arrange for national annual competitions. These fine sports are gradually growing in favor and should eventually prove to be another practical and important accomplishment of the N. C. A. A.

The Track and Field Rules proposed and published by our Association have been adopted generally by the colleges, the high and secondary schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Army and Navy, and other organizations. The Guide Book is excellently edited and contains full collegiate track and field records.

The Swimming Committee during 1927 gave effective encouragement to this sport by publishing a fine book of rules and by promoting a successful national meet.

In addition to the above, there have been submitted reports of the activities of the Soccer, Volley Ball, Lacrosse, and Ice Hockey Rules Committees.

Attention is invited to the successful accomplishment of the Walter Camp Memorial Committee. The Memorial is practically finished and will be dedicated next spring. The committee is to be congratulated in that it succeeded in creating such widespread interest in the Memorial that about \$105,000.00 was contributed by the educational institutions of the country. Hundreds of high and secondary schools made contributions and received from the committee a beautiful certificate upon which was engraved the principles of sportsmanship. It is believed these certificates will prove an inspiration to great numbers of the youth of our land.

This brief and incomplete *résumé* of the activities of our committees illustrates the importance of their services. The Association owes them a deep debt of gratitude for loyal work, well done.

Your Board of Governors and Executive Committee have conducted the affairs of the Association during 1927 in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws. That the organization is growing in influence is evidenced by the applications for membership which will be presented today. Its growth is a satisfactory indication that the N. C. A. A. is rendering a real service to the nation. The continuance of that healthy state depends largely upon the interest and ideals of its individual members.

There can be no great concern felt for its future influence provided the 210 educational institutions on its rolls are actuated by a sincere desire to promote the good features of collegiate athletics and to suppress the evil.

## II. ATHLETICS AND THE YOUTH OF THE NATION

GEORGE J. FISHER, M.D., DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE,  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

I appear before you not to bury Caesar but to praise him. Every year at these national congresses there have gone out through the press rantings and ravings regarding the *evils* of sport. I wish to raise my voice in *praise* of sport. Too much has been said of its pathologies. I desire to stress its normalities.

There is no group of men in America, in my judgment, that is doing more in a wholesome way for the youth of America than the group in this Association. All praise to them.

I speak not from the viewpoint of the college professor who is constantly fretful with regard to the evils of sport as a spectacle, but speak from the viewpoint of youth themselves. Their interests have a right to be considered and their welfare given concern.

I believe I have a right to speak for the youth of the nation—not alone for those who are now in the colleges, but for their younger brothers, the early adolescent and the mid-adolescent. By virtue of my office I meet them up and down the land; I have opportunity to know them, and believe I understand them.

I know their plasticity; their sensitiveness to impressions; their vivid imaginations; their aspirations; their love of adventure and of romance—for they are born adventurers and born romantics. And I know, too, the meagerness of their environment to furnish the stimulus and the satisfaction to their romantic hearts and minds.

Even the literature of our day fails abjectly to supply the natural craving for knighthood and chivalry and adventure. Whatever you may say of the old dime novels of your youth and mine, they did appeal to physical prowess, to life in the open, and woman when referred to was the heroine to be protected, admired, and saved. Whatever of sex was in them was most wholesome and virile as contrasted with the erotic literature of the day with its mushy sentimentality.

### WHAT ARE YOU MEN DOING FOR THE YOUTH OF AMERICA?

I. *You are furnishing the basis of a virile literature for youth.* The athletic stories are the epics of youth. They develop a sense of masculinity, an admiration of physical skill and power, and indirectly an interest in health. They preserve some of those biologic urges, stimulate and thus enrich the emotional life of



youth. You are shaping the recent literature of the youth of the nation. It is a notable contribution.

II. *You are, again, influencing the vocabulary of youth.* You are furnishing the content of the conversation of youth. It is a healthy conversation; it deals with skills and contests and strategy, strength and endurance and honor and self control. It is a wholesome thing. It is a vital contribution. It raises the level of discussion and motivates wholesome thinking. It again is a vital service.

III. *Sports constitute our most effective alternative to an increasingly artificial environment.*

They are most effective antidotes to a sedentary civilization. They are spurs and incitements to masculinity. They tend to preserve the virile qualities of the race which were developed under entirely different associations. Those qualities of physical courage and physical energy, so important in their relation to other qualities of a higher nature, are enriched. This is an important contribution.

This interest in sports which has made necessary an adequate equipment has been probably *the greatest influence in the preservation of parks and the addition of open spaces.*

Take the emphasis upon camping in America, just one form of recreation, and what the effect would be of the setting aside of millions of acres to be held in perpetuity for unborn generations! In fact, this available camping property is almost preëmpted. The water sheds of our great cities literally remove from use for recreative purposes, such as camping and swimming, tens of thousands of acres of choice woodland. Science must find a way of making it safe for both purposes. We must make of America an out-of-doors nation. It has been the out-of-doors that has furnished the training ground that has built up a virile and venturesome nation. It will be the out-of-doors that will preserve those qualities. Playfields are investments in vitality, masculinity, and organ vigor.

If America chooses to go indoors for all its sports, and takes its sport passively, it will mean the passing of many of our virile and forceful qualities.

Like some of our European nations the café, the drinking places will be the centers of our recreation, and not our playfields and stadia. *The colleges of the country are making out-of-doors sports fashionable.* In this wholesome sense you are the fashion makers of youth. How needful this emphasis is! How far removed boys are today from the picture envisioned in Whittier's lines on the barefoot boy!

"Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy with cheeks of tan,  
With thy turned up pantaloons  
And thy merry, whistled tunes;  
With thy red lips, redder still  
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—  
For eschewing books and tasks  
Nature answers all he asks,  
Hand in hand with her he walks,  
Face to face with her he talks,  
Part and parcel of her joy  
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy."

The old emphasis was on the muscles, the new emphasis is on the nerves—we must throw it back again upon the big muscles. The colleges and high schools are setting the standards of amateur sport in America. A glance at the sport page throughout the year will reveal this convincingly, and the examples of sport by the colleges are wholesome. The debates are not as a rule on who won the game or the unfairness of the umpire. They concern such controversies as that recently regarding Caldwell of Yale, and his ineligibility, with such splendid examples of sportsmanship as was evidenced by Princeton in requesting his reinstatement before the contest with Yale. The boys of the nation read that. Let's give them more examples like that to shape their ideals of honor and fair play!

Incidentally, the frank statements by certain of your coaches before important games that their teams would probably not win is an unusual American attitude. It is nevertheless wholesome. It modifies the spirit of *win at any price*, so prevalent in America.

IV. I see even advantages in the great athletic spectacle. I refer to the big football games in the large stadia. *It is the greatest educational and publicity factor in sport.* It represents a great educational opportunity. It takes in hand 50,000 to 80,000 people at a time, and trains them in sport ethics.

Take the example of twenty-two men in a contest, with great cheering sections back of them, with the glory of Alma Mater at stake, and see how with all that, plus bodily contact, they hold themselves in check; maintain their heads; play the rules and team up with their fellows. What training in self control, in strategy, and in united effort! Where else in the college curriculum is that training in self control and in executive force? Why does the college disdain it, apologize for it, condemn it? It represents one of the greatest studies in crowd psychology and in mass education. Much has been said in criticism of the fads and frills of education, of the extra-curricular activities. I am inclined to believe that some day these activities will be con-



sidered the most valuable, because they are related to life. Take the cheer leader at a football game. He is an educator in morale. "Cheer leading," says Berry, "has been developed into a process of social and emotional education of the crowd itself." See the difference between the behavior of a crowd at a college football game and that attending a baseball game. I believe in the athletic spectacle as an educational process in American life.

V. Those of you who are promoting sports in America *are making the heroes of America*. You are developing the heroic in youth. Modern heroes are made, not necessarily born. They are made by having developed in them the attitude of mind of heroes. Heroes are made—deliberately. Heroes are trained for heroic service. Policemen and firemen are examples. Captains of sea-going vessels are examples. Lindbergh is an example; training in the air-mail service fitted him for an heroic deed. Some aviators are making heroic efforts but without having the necessary training, and meet with tragedy. The athlete has implanted in his mind the heroic idea, and the necessity for *training* to carry it out. He meditates on heroism. His thoughts dwell upon achievement, upon victory, upon the glory of the game.

That which occupies a boy's mind influences his conduct. Many a mild-mannered youth through athletics becomes a flaming dynamic. In Boy Scouting we have a notable example of this possibility of creating in youth the heroic spirit. First of all, the Boy Scout has a sacred oath which he takes on his honor, and in which he pledges with hand upraised, "I will do my best to help other people at all times," and there is coupled with it two slogans "Be Prepared", and "Do a good turn daily," and then he *trains* to be prepared. He takes training in first aid, or how to act in a panic, in traffic regulation, and in life saving. As a result, there has grown up in America a vast host of youth with the service motive, with the heroic spirit, and one has to rub one's eyes as the records of these lads are read. The Boy Scouts, because of *training*, because of their uniform, because of the service motive stand as a second great mobile force next to the Red Cross in times of emergency. They have a Spartan spirit, but with training to be Spartans.

Similarly, you have in athletics an athletic code, but with it training for performance. The two go hand in hand in the training of modern heroes. They *can* be trained.

Thus athletics has a code, the amateur code, and it has a method of training—the two combine in making heroic manhood.

The modern thought in character training is that in order to develop certain character traits you must create the situations for securing the traits desired. Sports are rich in such situations—

they provide the training ground for creating the virile qualities—you *are fashioners of the heroic element in the life of youth*. Those of you who are promoting sports in America are making the heroes of America. You are feeding the heroic impulse of youth. The names most on the lips of our youth are the athletes of the nation. They are the heroes of modern youth.

Germany created her heroes among the war officers. They were the ones to emulate, to glorify, to praise. We see the results of such hero making. She is now following the example of England and America in the development of sport. Truly a splendid example of a moral substitute for war.

Do character traits carry over into life? Well, let's see.

I have in my day played football, and have had some training in broad swords. Have I carried over into life any of this experience? Let's see.

I find myself in a subway jam. Subconsciously, I find myself fixing my muscles, using my shoulders to stem the crowd, just as I did on the line, and while others are being thrown about, I find myself firm and self-controlled. Something carried over. Some neuro-muscular coördinations, and yet *I have not played football in twenty-five years!*

A man is running toward me chased by those who are crying "Stop thief!" Several men are bowled over as they attempt to impede his progress. As he nears me, why do I bring him down with a football tackle? I have not played in over two decades. But something has remained. Or why, when attacked by a dog, do I use a cane as I used a broad sword? *I have not fenced for fifteen years*. I am sure that *at least* certain neuro-muscular activities carry over. This I *know* from experience.

But psychologists say character traits do not carry over, that athletes steal and cheat just like other boys who have had no such training. *Athletics transfer character traits in many ways, if not in particular detail*. They do transfer an attitude of mind. It may not be present in every situation, but it is found in enough situations to influence a wide area of conduct. The thing that determines the scope of its carrying over is the leader's application of these character traits to life. *The coach makes the application*.

If the Scout oath is applied only to the troop and the members thereof, the carry-over may not go very far. If, however, the Scoutmaster applies it to life, it has a wider carry-over. This we know to be a fact.

If the coach simply applies his teaching of ethics to the team, it may have a limited carry-over. But if he applies these principles to *life*, they have a wider carry-over. We have discovered this principle in Scouting. It has been demonstrated many times in athletics.



Theodore Roosevelt took the vocabulary of sport and applied it to *life*. Such expressions as, "Hit the line hard," "Play the game," "The strenuous life," were applied to every day activity. As a result, this nomenclature of the play field became a part of every day expression, and now it is a part of the vocabulary of the nation.

In like manner, Kipling has interwoven the spirit of sport in the literature of his day. The athletic coach can weave the ethic of sport into the ethic of life. He is in many instances weaving it into the life blood of the youth of the nation.

VI. *Lastly, may I say that the youth of our day are having placed at their disposal more time to be used at their own discretion than has been true of any generation in the world's history.* For the work day is contracting and the play day is expanding. These are the leisure hours of youth. But to many they are dull and drab and gray. They are the crisis hours of youth. Increasingly, those hours I fear are being taken over by the professional entertainer. People do not know how to entertain themselves.

We need to raise up a generation of youth who will be able to find their own adventure, their own romance, instead of depending upon others for direction.

*That is why you who are specialists should be more than specialists,* and see to it that your charges are given some supplementary activities that will carry over into mid-life beyond the football days to enrich the recreative life of the nation. I can never get away from those words of Jane Addams when she said, "Society will never be safe until its pleasures are made more attractive than its vices." In this noble objective you are having a worthy part. It is a worthy cause.

Somehow I feel as I look back upon life that I am a part of all those influences that crossed my path. I cannot but feel that the game played upon the football field years ago did not stop there, but that something—something worth-while—has remained with me,—something of virility, of vitality; something of richer emotion; something of self control; something of fuller living has remained, and that chief among the great teachers of my experience were my athletic teachers.

It reminds me of those lines which run,

"Across the field of yesterday  
He sometimes come to me—  
A little lad just back from play,  
The lad I used to be.  
And yet he smiles so wistfully  
Once he has crept within.  
I wonder if he expects to find  
The man I might have been."

And now, as an athletic teacher myself of years ago, I meet my boys—now men grown up—and hear them with earnestness recall the hike, the contest, long since forgotten by me, but vivid beyond my comprehension to them and beyond my ability to explain. I say to myself, "It was worth while," and there come to me again and again, as there will come to you, those deep spiritual satisfactions that are the sweetest experiences that come to a man who in his life time has given himself wholeheartedly, truly, honestly to the youth of his times, and has taught them to meet the issues of experience *like men*.

### III. RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM T. MANNING, BISHOP OF NEW YORK

It gives me great pleasure to be here and to congratulate the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the splendid work that it is doing for sports and athletics.

Clean sport, as represented and promoted by this Association, is, we all know, one of the most powerful influences for the up-building of character and the development of true manhood and womanhood, and so I feel that there ought to be the closest possible association between sport and religion. Religion stands for true and upright living and for obedience to the laws of God, but religion should aim not only to oppose what is wrong, but to do whatever is in its power to encourage all that brings happiness and wholesome enjoyment into human life.

We need to get free from the idea that religion opposes the happiness and the joy of life. That is a wrong idea, and the sooner we get it out of our own heads and the heads of other people, the better for both sport and religion.

One of the great symbolic descriptions in the Bible describes the Holy City to us as "filled with boys and girls playing in the streets thereof," which suggests to me that we shall have our sports and recreations, or their equivalent (I don't know just what it will be) in the future life, as I certainly believe we shall. There isn't any conflict, and there ought not to be, between sport and religion, and therefore, I feel that, while Sunday is the Lord's Day and we never ought to forget that,—worship should have not only a place, but the first place,—my own view is (and I like to express it as often as I can, because I think we need to spread it and get it understood) that if our young people (and young people in these days are of any age, they are all young) perform and give proper place to their religious duties, then they ought to feel quite free on Sunday to enjoy their tennis or their golf or their other sports, and I believe it is pleasing to God for them to do so.

You are perhaps aware that there has been some discussion about the Sports Bay in the Cathedral, and some difference of



opinion about it exists, as there does about most things that are of any importance in life. I have had hundreds of letters from different parts of the country about the Sports Bay, not all of them expressing approval of the idea. My own conviction in the matter, however, is entirely clear. I feel that it is a splendid and significant thing that here in New York, the metropolis of our country, and in the greatest religious edifice, as it will be, in our land, there should stand this splendid and conspicuous symbol of the place of true sport in human life, and of the fact that religion does not frown on sport, but that it is in fullest sympathy with it. I glory in the fact that that symbol is going to be there, and I appreciate greatly the interest of this Association in placing it there, and in the help that this Association has undertaken to give toward it.

I rejoice to tell you that, as a result of the splendid efforts of the chairman of the Sports Division, Mr. Julian S. Myrick, and also of the interest of the Vice Chairman, General Charles H. Sherrill, the balance of fifty-nine thousand dollars remaining to be raised by the different groups representing the different departments of sport has now been underwritten, so that the Sports Bay will be the second in the list of the nine community bays to go over the top, and the second one in the list of community bays to be officially assigned, though not yet dedicated,—that will come later, because the bay is not entirely finished in its construction, although it is getting well along, as you will see if you have time to look at it. We shall not dedicate it until it is actually finished. That wonderful Sports Window is there in its place, but what we are ready to do, now that the fund is assured by that underwriting, is to assign the bay officially and that we are going to do on the afternoon of January 29th, with a special service at half past two o'clock which we shall try to make in every way as impressive and significant of the things of which the Sports Bay is a symbol as we possibly can; and to that service, of course, every one of you and all your friends are invited, and I hope that many of you, all of you, may be there.

#### IV. THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

MAJOR-GENERAL HANSON E. ELY, U. S. A., COMMANDING OFFICER,  
2ND CORPS AREA

My good friend and classmate, General Pierce, has asked me to speak a few words with reference to the connection between athletics and national defense. I would have spoken on any subject for General Pierce, because I am so fond of him, but this

subject is quite close to my heart. I am glad to speak to you about it this morning because, while they say there is no such thing as new ideas in the world, you may dress those ideas up in a little different clothes,—attack them from a different angle. You know if you see a lady with her Easter bonnet, she looks differently than she did the day before, and, as Kipling says,

"The colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady  
Are sisters under the skin."

I was interested in what Dr. Fisher had to say. All my boys belonged to the Boy Scouts. If all the boys of the country went through the Boy Scouts, and had the same ideas as the Boy Scouts, there wouldn't be any trouble with the Reds, the near-Reds, the Communists and Socialists, and you wouldn't have the exhibition of a bunch of students getting together and saying never under any condition would they go to war for their country. That such a bunch of students could get together and make such a pronouncement is the worst criticism of the Faculty of that institution that they could offer. It is the fault of the Faculty that any group in its charge should have such thoughts. It is a disgrace to any university that any group should give such expression.

National defense depends a great deal on the athletic ability of the mass of population. It isn't weighed exactly in that proportion, but to a large extent it is, because now and in the future, as in the past, wars are made by nations as a whole and not by a small group of professional soldiers. You who are studying history will see that those nations that paid the greatest attention to physical training and those things that went with it were generally most successful in their national defense, or in case they became an aggressor nation (if anyone can tell me what that means) they would still be successful. It isn't an undesirable thing for a nation to be successful in anything it undertakes, especially if it is war. If you are not successful, you are surely out of luck. Look back at Sparta and take the term Spartan, indicative of those whose physical ability can withstand various and sundry things for a length of time. In our days, we can't have such a thing. Our civilization revolts against the severity of it. You remember when Sparta became lacking in that training and turned to other things,—the idiosyncrasies of civilization and luxury,—Greece, the new proponent of physical culture, came up and Sparta was wiped away and Greece became the leader.

Then Rome came along and dominated the world for centuries. I remember only a few years ago visiting the Coliseum of Rome. It brought to my mind the saying in the sixth century of the Romans, "While the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Coliseum falls, Rome will fall, and with it civilization."



The saying more or less was true. When the virility of the race of the Romans disappeared and luxury came to take its place; when, instead of its own citizens defending their country, they entrusted its defense to mercenaries, Rome fell. They were conceited in thinking civilization would fall with any one country. Civilization is not so small a thing, and civilization continues. In our World War, when civilization was threatened with destruction according to the historians, Germany was the most athletic nation in the world as a mass. They had athletics all through the nation, all sorts of clubs and gymnasiums, walking clubs, hunting clubs, touring clubs, everything to get them out of doors and physically fit. I have no doubt today that Germany as a whole, in manpower, is more physically fit than any other nation.

We got a jolt ourselves. We thought we were something in athletics because we had some good athletes. We found thirty-three per cent of our male population subject to draft were unfit physically, and fifteen per cent were partially unfit and had to be put in the reconstruction battalions. It was rather a jolt to our national conceit. Nations don't vary so awfully much. You find out that there are some very fine soldiers among the French and the English, especially among the Canadians. Perhaps we overestimated ourselves, but I place the Americans and Canadians as among the first, and possibly a little something should be said for the Australians. They had better physique, better initiative, they could think for themselves and they were better acquainted with the things out-of-door life and athletics bring out.

I want to say this, that the colleges in war furnish the officers. They wouldn't let anybody in the training camps who wasn't a college graduate. We had two hundred thousand officers in that war. Of that number no doubt, in my mind, one hundred and seventy-five thousand were college graduates. I have no means of knowing, neither have I tried to analyze it, as to just how those who were particularly good in athletics compared with those that weren't, but from all observations (and I was in three different divisions, and saw quite a little of the things over there) I came to this conclusion that most (and I say that advisedly) of the men who were released from command because they were unfitted for that particular thing—the command of front line troops—those who were sent back for reclassification in the hope that possibly they were good for something else,—most of those men were relieved, not for lack of knowledge or technicality, but for lack of physical fitness.

Nowadays a battle is going to last for a good number of days,—twenty-six out of thirty days in the last month of the War. That creates a very nervous state for lack of sleep, lack of water, lack of drink. Death looks bad to a man until he becomes

accustomed to it—the wounded, the dying, no medical attendance perhaps,—you have pity for them, you can't help them because you have to lick the enemy, you must leave your wounded unattended, and that hurts your heart, it saps your vitality. It was not after the first day's battle that most of the officers failed, it was after the third or fourth or fifth day. Why? Because, although when they went in they were physically fit, after the third day, a large percentage had become physically unfit for these reasons.

When the body does not supply the brain with its blood and so forth, the brain doesn't function properly,—judgment becomes defective.

I remember that one regimental commander, when he was told his regiment was to go in, said, "Oh, my regiment is all in. They have had twenty per cent casualties in the last two weeks. They have been in the line for five days, night and day. They are not prepared for battle."

He was told, "Colonel, you are the man that is tired. You are the man that is all in,—it isn't your regiment. Your regiment has had less of it than any other in the division. The division must go, and your regiment must go. If you are not fitted to go, I will find that out within the next two hours, but the regiment goes whether you go or not." The Colonel found himself fit to go, his regiment went and did well. It is that viewpoint. Those who are least physically fit (and they are all supposed to be of average physical fitness, or they wouldn't be there) fall by the wayside. It is only the man who is really physically fit that survives. You take the list, and you will find that to be correct. They may not all have been athletes, but they all took care of their bodies and the mind depends on the body.

Your President, General Pierce, and I went up to the gymnasium on top of the Standard Oil Building, and we were discussing pensions, injury payments, and so forth, and I asked how they protected themselves. He said, by physical examination. It has gotten so now, in big business institutions, that it is being made a major factor. It doesn't matter whether your college man is the smartest man in his class,—if he hasn't a good body, they won't take him. He must be able to pass a physical examination. I think it is a proper thing that that should be the case. As soon as our college presidents and faculties begin to realize this, they will have no objection whatsoever to physical training. I would predict that as soon as any college adopts some such thing (you will find it is done in a good many European countries), the standards will rise.

The physical fitness of this nation can be increased, particularly among the leaders of the nation (college graduates), by your organization more than anyone else giving attention to it that



the mass of the boys in colleges have some form of physical training, or lacking any material amount of physical training, at least they will be examined by the physical director, or the doctor, and told, "Here, my man, unless you cure this thing, you are going to be lost to the country, or to business, or your future will be sadly handicapped." The students don't know their physical defects, they have no realization of them. You can take one of the doctors or physical directors, and he could pass them through, ten in 10 minutes and prescribe for four out of those ten, and tell them what is the matter with them and how to have it cured. If the boy says he hasn't the funds and can't go to the doctor, the physical director can tell him, "Do so-and-so", and save that boy from partial disability, or from later using his mind and not his body, and not only being unfit for military service but unfit for business.

That is the message I would leave with you, because I believe it very sincerely. I think you gentlemen, representing as you do the great institutions of this country, are in position to know the truth that is contained in these few remarks and to agree with me. I believe you will if you think about it.

#### V. COÖRDINATION OF THE ATHLETIC CONFERENCES

DEAN H. V. CARPENTER, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

I am sure that you who are present are interested in either the direction or the regulation of intercollegiate athletics, and my experience in the development of two athletic conferences has indicated that we are still feeling our way in many matters which vitally concern us.

Your reports to me indicate that those of you who have had conference experience are unanimous in supporting the conference method of athletic supervision. I think I might illustrate the feeling of most of us by comparing the United States with Europe. In this country we might say that our states have organized a "conference" which has led to organized discussion of differences and better understandings and agreements, and the delegation of such powers and rights to the Federal authorities as can be better administered by them. Our European friends, however, have been taught to die in protecting the sovereignty of their own states, and have nursed old prejudices and grievances against their neighbors with results that are all too well known. Our athletic matters are not quite so serious as national affairs, perhaps, but it frequently happens that disagreements over athletics are given the publicity of an international dispute. It may be well to summarize some of the points given in favor of conference membership.

Analyzing carefully the reports that you have sent me it appears that, while conferences provide better machinery for the control and direction of intercollegiate athletics, the confidence which comes in the way of better understandings and acquaintances among conference representatives has perhaps the greatest importance. In fact, most of the failures in attempted conferences can be charged directly to lack of confidence among the representatives. We frequently say that it is hard to misunderstand a man with whom we have gone fishing. I am not sure but that our athletic conferences would be greatly strengthened by holding our meetings along some good trout stream, with conference sessions limited to one hour per day. Just why it is an element in human nature to be so suspicious of strangers and so charitable toward our closer acquaintances is a bit hard to explain, since our group of acquaintances is not to any great extent of our own choosing. Stated in another way, I am quite sure that every experienced conference representative has noticed that his own colleagues are more suspicious of competing institutions than he is himself. All of this points toward the need of the best machinery possible for promoting good fellowship among the supervisors of intercollegiate athletics.

I am sure also that the organization of strong conferences has contributed materially to the reduction of suspicion and misunderstanding of intercollegiate athletics on the part of the general public. This has come about largely through publication of conference matters and appreciation by the public that things cannot be in a very bad way if the schools agree among themselves. I am sure, however, that much remains to be done along this line. Our regulations which determine whether a student shall or shall not participate in intercollegiate athletics have reached such a degree of complication that we hold solemn sessions trying to interpret our own rules. Can we then be surprised if the general public fails to see or appreciate any basis for many of our restrictions? This questioning has probably centered around our amateur rule more than any other one thing. It has not yet been made clear to the average American why a great professional baseball player may be entirely respectable in his place and be a good citizen, and still be an outlaw in intercollegiate athletics. I believe this matter should be made the subject of many and frequent sermons, using as a text that great definition of an amateur which has been adopted by this Association. One such sermon that you all should read and use is Major Griffith's Letter to High School Principals, April 10, 1927. I think you will all agree that it is only through such education of the American public that we can gain their whole-hearted support.

I am quite sure, however, that the American public is fairly



well able to understand and accept the general definition of an amateur, as we state it, but is much befuddled by the many specific prohibitions and the extreme penalties which are prescribed for violations. Is it not true that we give the impression in intercollegiate athletics and in amateur sports that a man who has professionalized himself has been transformed into some sort of leprous being who must be forever shunned? This situation, I am sure, the American public has never accepted, and never will so long as there are men like Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson to be respected as worthy citizens; or while singers and actors consider themselves failures if they do not succeed in becoming professionals.

Some of our conferences have slipped into their regulations a quiet and unassuming statement that their board may reinstate students who have lost their amateur standing. Some rule that this is possible only when the loss of amateur standing has come about through ignorance or pardonable cause. Perhaps we could square ourselves with the public along these lines if our penalties for professional playing were adjusted to meet more closely the sense of fair play and justice which is so fundamental to our American people. Most young athletes who have run a small town foot-race or two, or perhaps played with professionals in a few ball games, would much prefer to meet a penalty which they consider fair and reasonable than to lie about it, as is too commonly done at present. I am sure you will all admit that one of the gravest charges that can be made at present against intercollegiate athletics is that of hypocrisy over matters of professionalism, which we so frequently hear in our work. Any move to adjust the penalty for professional play to more nearly meet public opinion will help to clear it in this respect; but any move of this sort should be undertaken only after careful consideration and with full authority behind it, since our present stand along these lines has held for so many years.

As the first step toward such an adjustment of our relations with the public, it is my contention that this body should take the leadership in harmonizing, throughout the conferences, and for that matter throughout all intercollegiate athletics, their regulations regarding amateur sport and its protection, and their rules governing scholarship and participation. We are certainly placing ourselves at a great disadvantage before the public if in one conference we permit summer baseball, for example, and in a near-by conference prohibit it. How can we ask the public to accept our judgment on these matters when our judgments disagree so widely?

I suppose when we suggest harmonizing conference rules each conference will feel—much as each college has felt—that they do not care to yield to others in the matter of rules. An exami-

nation will show, however, that the differences are not great, and that they are more accidental than necessary. The effect of the adoption of a uniform system of eligibility rules throughout all of the conferences of the country, covering all points which are not obviously local, would be the acceptance of this body of rules by practically all colleges and universities, and if the rules appeal to the general public as being sane and fair the result should very greatly clear the atmosphere for intercollegiate athletics.

An examination of the amateur rules as stated by the various conferences shows very little difference in content, except perhaps in regard to summer baseball. There would probably be very much less difficulty in writing a statement of rules that would be acceptable to all than there would be in carrying out my other suggestion that we adjust the penalties to fit the crime. I am convinced, however, that both of these moves are necessary if we are to take our proper place of leadership in the minds of the general public.

The greatest differences among our conference practices are found in the methods of procedure. These need not be discussed here, except to suggest improved methods of operation. Conferences meet anywhere from one to three times per year. The Rocky Mountain Conference urges their three meetings per year as one of their best customs. Most of them meet twice a year. Nearly all have one representative from each school who must not be financially interested in athletics. About one half require a two-thirds vote to change rules, and the others a majority, except the Pacific Northwest Conference which has operated very harmoniously for nearly twenty-five years under an agreement which requires unanimous support for the adoption of any rule. This is also the basis of the Yale-Harvard-Princeton agreement. This plan works especially well in the initial meetings of a new conference, since it is a good concession to the feeling of some schools that they do not care to be overruled by others.

Representatives are given power by their institutions to take final action in nearly all conferences. Interpretation of any rule, or ruling on any question, is made by the president at the request of any member in the Pacific Coast Conference. This interpretation is sent at once to all members, and stands unless some member calls for a mail vote on the matter. This plan stands out as the most workable way of settling questions promptly, and has worked perfectly for several years. Other conferences settle such questions by mail vote of a committee, or of all members, which is a comparatively slow method, and one which may lead to decisions without full knowledge or careful consideration.

Such differences in procedure are not of as great importance as the differences to be found in our rules of eligibility. Except in certain very small schools freshmen are barred from varsity



sports, and must enter with fifteen units in order to play on the freshman teams. Many have named this as our best means of eliminating professionals. Freshman intercollegiate competition is barred in a few conferences, and limited in most, if not all, of the others. Those who bar it support their rule strongly. No scholastic delinquencies of any kind are permitted in the Big Ten or the Southern Conference, and the players must be carrying a full enrollment. On the other hand, the Pacific Coast Conference permits total failures in the student's entire previous record up to one-fifth of the total hours passed. We on the Coast have found this rule as severe as is justifiable, and a very fair, flexible, and workable rule. We do not feel that the athlete need be so distinctly superior to the average student, and we also believe that we have fewer instructors who are persuaded to pass a failing student who is needed on the team. The other conferences seem to lie between the two cited in regard to scholastic limitations.

The Southern Conference does not permit intercollegiate participation after a transfer from one school to another. This is true in the Southwest Conference, if the student competed in his first institution. All require one year residence before participation except in case of special transfers from normal schools, junior colleges, or other like cases. The Pacific Coast and the Far Western Conference, besides requiring one year of residence, permit only three years of combined varsity and freshman competition for transfers. This rule has proved ample to prevent proselyting in the West, and seems fairer than total debarment. The junior college is a major problem now in California, and probably will soon be so everywhere. The Coast Conference now permits junior college students to transfer into the Conference schools at the end of either the first or second year and participate at once in three or two years of varsity play. This seems fairest to all concerned, and we can only hope that trouble will not arise from it.

It seems plain to me that athletic restrictions regarding transfer and other matters of a scholastic nature should be made with the fact clearly in mind that athletics must be secondary, and that our rules should not influence scholastic freedom any more than necessary. For example: complete debarment from athletics after transfer is too severe a penalty, unless experience shows that nothing less severe will prevent athletic importations and proselyting. Adherence to this viewpoint in all our rules will do much to earn the support of public opinion, but will require that we realize that the most stringent rule may not be the best one for the school or the player or for intercollegiate sport.

You will see that I have given you only a few of the high lights

of athletic regulation, but they will serve to indicate the need of better coördination among our conferences.

If time permitted it would be better to quote the opinions of the many who have answered my questions regarding these matters, but I have had to summarize them instead.

Seeing as you do that I am a true Western booster, you will not be surprised when I urge that this Association accept as its logical duty the job of serving as a central clearing house, or League of Nations if you please, through which we may establish the fullest possible unanimity in ideals, procedure, and regulations throughout our many local athletic conferences.

## VI. FRESHMAN SCHEDULES IN THE "LITTLE THREE"

PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, AMHERST COLLEGE

This is by no means a study of the question of freshman schedules. As a result of a request from Dean Nicolson, I am giving a brief statement of the steps taken by the "Little Three" (Wesleyan, Williams, and Amherst) last year to solve this question.

These colleges have for many years enforced a one-semester rule for freshmen.

In discussing the adoption of the one-year rule debarring freshmen from varsity teams, which discussion may seem somewhat belated to many institutions represented here, the question of the number of freshman games was observed to be no simple matter to be settled in the mass by large numbers of colleges. The evidence, even, for debarring freshmen from varsity teams was by no means uniform. As a result of the summary made two years ago by Dr. Phillips of the practice and attitude of New England colleges toward freshman athletics, uniformity was found to be approached only in two aspects. One, that it was believed good to exclude freshmen from varsity teams, and this for a variety of reasons, and second, that some games should be allowed freshmen.

Last year Wesleyan, Williams, and Amherst agreed upon the adoption of the one-year rule. This was accomplished through the approval of those who desired to protect the individuals and those who felt that such a step meant the improvement of athletics. Following the adoption of this rule it seemed obvious that there should be some decision as to the allowance of games for freshmen. A meeting of deans, faculty athletic committee representatives, and athletic directors representing the three colleges was held to discuss this question. At this meeting there seemed to be no evidence to support the adoption of the practice so common in the Middle West,—that of furnishing extensive coaching



and requiring extensive practice of the freshmen in certain sports, but allowing them no games. And yet there seemed to be no advantage in allowing the freshmen as many games as they would play if on the varsity. Hence, it was decided to allow the arrangement of freshman games, where desired, to the extent of from one-third to one-half the number of games on the varsity schedules as the maximum.

In order to prevent all of these contents from assuming major proportions, it was agreed to have contests with other college freshmen only among the other members of the "Little Three". The number of games, therefore, tentatively agreed upon was as follows:

Football, 4; Soccer, 3; Swimming, 3; Basketball, 6; Baseball, 6; Track, 3; Hockey, 2; Tennis, 3.

This is merely an experiment in limited schedules for freshmen. It is by no means a solution of the problem. It is not even an indication that other colleges should do likewise. It is probably best that each college or small groups of similar colleges should decide for themselves the number of games in which their freshmen can participate with profit.

## VII. A REPORT ON A STUDY OF SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

DR. HOWARD J. SAVAGE, CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Last year it was my privilege to present to you a report of progress, in which I tried to indicate some of the things we were trying to do in our study. This year I shall do a little more. It is really necessary to begin a talk to a group of men who have helped us so much, one and all, in our work with a word of thanks. However hard our task has at times seemed, we have found it much more easily accomplished on account of the assistance, indeed the generous and willing coöperation, which all of you have afforded us. I shall lay before you a brief statement of what we have been trying to do thus far.

We have visited to date one hundred and seven institutions. There are at least five more to be visited before we shall begin to count our fieldwork as complete. The persons interviewed number eighty-six college presidents and vice-presidents; head masters, and principals of secondary schools to the number of ten; sixty-four deans, fifty-seven registrars or assistant registrars; twenty-two trustees; seventy directors, twenty of whom are head coaches; sixty-five alumni, thirty-one alumni secretaries, thirty-nine managers and three managers of intramural athletics; one hundred and fifty-five athletes, and a miscellaneous group of two hundred and forty-six individuals, including students, train-

ers, physicians, and so on. Outside of the institutions, we have called upon thirty-eight individuals. The total of all these names together is eight hundred and sixty-four. That does not, however, count the interviews and talks with people whom we see at such gatherings as this.

Of the one hundred and seven institutions visited, ninety-nine gave what we call full coöperation; seven gave part coöperation; and one gave no coöperation. That institution holds the record.

Of the eight hundred and sixty-four persons interviewed on this present list, only thirty did not respond frankly and freely. After Dean Carpenter's paper this afternoon, it is perhaps fitting that I should tell you something of our contact with conferences. We have worked with nineteen conferences altogether: the Intercollegiate Conference, nine institutions visited; Southern Conference, eight institutions; Southern Intercollegiate, two; North Central Collegiate, one; Mid-West Conference, three; the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate, seven; Missouri Valley Conference, three; Southwest Conference, three; the Rocky Mountain Faculty Conference, six; Tri-State Intercollegiate Conference, one; Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, three; Nova Scotia Athletic, one; Pacific Northwest, four; Maine Association, two; New England, five; Eastern Jesuit, one; the Association of Middle Atlantic States and Maryland, two; Little Three, three; Ohio Athletic Conference, three; Eastern Collegiate Athletic, four—a total of 71 institutions within conference organizations, and the remaining 36 institutions not in conferences.

That, perhaps, will give you an idea of the extent of our work. These visits are exclusive of those conducted in the study of hygiene of athletics by Dr. D. F. Smiley, Secretary of the American Student Health Association, whose work in so far as its field service is concerned has been practically independent of the main study.

One question has come up, partly in the daily press and partly in correspondence with university and college presidents and many others, which concerns the form and character of our publication of certain details regarding the means used to get boys to go to college. I think I can assure you all that this matter is receiving our best attention.

We have under consideration three plans of procedure, any one of which, when worked out, would give a radically different type of final report. One of these is a generalized treatment. I think we are safe even now in taking that off the list. The second is a type of treatment so specific that it mentions names, practices, institutions, and individuals in a very specific and pointed fashion. The third method is the grouping of individual institutions as regards certain practices. We have these three types of treatment under consideration. With due regard to the dignity of our



task and to the desires of those who have been so good as to coöperate with us, the final choice probably will not be made for some little time. In this matter we are seeking the best advice possible, and I may say that this advice is coming from heads of institutions, directors of athletics, publicists, alumni,—in fact representatives of practically every group with whom we have to deal. If any of you care to write me your notions about what kind of treatment would best serve the cause of American sport, I should be glad to have your letters, and I shall try to answer them in the order in which they are received.

Among the special phases of our inquiry has stood the question of college athletics and scholarships. A great deal has been said and written concerning this matter in the past. Individual institutions have tried to study it and to make certain comparisons between the academic standing of athletes and of non-athletes. Over a year ago, the Foundation assembled from some forty-four institutions in the United States and Canada the results of the studies which their registrars or professors or administrative officers of one kind or another had made. It was our hope that these studies would provide us with a body of material from which generalizations might be drawn. We turned this material over in the office. We had it gone over by statistical and psychological experts.

In the forthcoming Annual Report of the Foundation, we have stated what we decided to call provisional results, unsatisfactory to us on two grounds, although I dare say they might make good newspaper or propagandist copy. They are unsatisfactory, first, because the common grounds of comparison which one likes to have in a statistical study of this nature are lacking. They are unsatisfactory, secondly, because they lack that objective detachment which any statistical study ought to have if it is to be reliable.

And so we set about finding other means of studying this question. Having been so fortunate as to enlist the sympathetic coöperation of Columbia College, we were able to study the records of over six hundred men in the class of 1925. By doing everything we could think of to those entries, and by enlisting the help of qualified persons of many kinds, and, finally, through the very sympathetic criticism not alone of men and officers at Columbia but of other institutions, we have we think prepared a method,—a technique for studying the college records and academic standing of one group of students as compared with those of another group.

Now the question arises as to what we shall do with this method. Our hope is that we may be able to enlist the coöperation of a great number of institutions in this country and in Canada in working out, from the records of the registrar's office,

results which are comparable and which are objective. To that end, within the next two months we shall take pleasure in sending to (probably) the presidents of a large number of institutions a copy of this discussion which we have prepared for the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Foundation, requesting them to ask some member of their faculties to do for their individual institution what we have done for Columbia. We hope, finally, to have those data assembled in our own offices, and to find that they are comparable in certain ways. This will probably entail correspondence with a large number of individuals, as well as with the presidents. We have hopes of going through with this thing to an end which may offer us a decision of some sort or other which will be worthy of the trust and credence of us all.

The reason I mention this matter this afternoon before men who are concerned with physical education and with college athletics is my hope that if in any case this project comes to your attention at your own institution, you may give it a helping hand and push it forward so that in the end we may have a trustworthy piece of work.

I beg to thank you all again for the help you have afforded us. On our trips I know we must be a nuisance. You have given us a lot of time, and you do awfully well by us. Your hospitality is generous and really unequalled. We are very grateful to you. But after all it isn't an individual matter of the Foundation. It is a question which touches every institution represented in this room, and many more besides. I refer to the question of the relation between college athletics and education.

If we have anything to say which will help any of you, we shall be happy. I don't think that anybody will like all that we have to say. We hope we shall have some things to say which will please everybody. In the end, we are not looking to muck-rake anybody or anything. The purpose of the Carnegie Foundation is to do those things which advance and dignify the cause of teaching in the United States and Canada, and it is to that end that we are engaged upon our inquiry. It is to that end especially that we are so pleased to avail ourselves of your coöperation. Thank you very much.



## APPENDIX I

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1927

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the  
National Collegiate Athletic Association

DR.

1926	To balance forward .....	\$5570.55	
Dec. 28	University of New Hampshire .....	25.00	
	N. C. State College .....	25.00	
	Howard University .....	25.00	
	Susquehanna University .....	25.00	
	Bradley Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00	
	Profits on Liberty Bond .....	12.20	
1927			
Jan. 7	Mt. St. Mary's College .....	25.00	
	Centenary College .....	25.00	
10	R. I. State College .....	25.00	
15	University of Minnesota .....	25.00	
17	College of St. Thomas .....	25.00	
28	University of Detroit .....	50.00	
29	Valparaiso University .....	25.00	
31	University of Wisconsin .....	25.00	
Feb. 4	West Virginia University .....	50.00	
5	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00	
7	American Sports Publishing Co.,		
	Football .....	\$1515.84	
	Track .....	60.96	
	Interscholastic Football .....	197.80	
			1774.60
16	New York Military Academy .....	20.00	
17	Hamilton College .....	25.00	
	Penn. Military College .....	25.00	
	Stevens Institute .....	25.00	
	Yale University .....	25.00	
	Worcester Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00	
18	Colgate University .....	25.00	
	Vanderbilt University .....	25.00	
19	Michigan Agricultural College .....	25.00	
	Mount Union College .....	25.00	
21	Harvard University .....	25.00	
	Wittenberg College .....	25.00	
	Bowdoin College .....	25.00	
	Georgia School of Technology .....	25.00	
24	Tufts College .....	25.00	
	University of Delaware .....	25.00	
	U. S. Military Academy .....	25.00	
	Dartmouth College .....	25.00	
26	University of the South .....	25.00	
	University of Rochester .....	25.00	
28	Oberlin College .....	25.00	
	Hobart College .....	25.00	
	Westminster College .....	50.00	
Mar. 1	Swarthmore College .....	25.00	
2	University of Pennsylvania .....	25.00	

3	Knox College .....	25.00	
	Wesleyan University .....	25.00	
4	Tulane University .....	25.00	
8	St. Stephen's College .....	25.00	
	Trinity College .....	25.00	
	State College of Washington .....	25.00	
	Franklin and Marshall College .....	25.00	
11	Washington and Jefferson College .....	25.00	
	University School .....	10.00	
12	Lawrence College .....	25.00	
14	Ohio Wesleyan University .....	25.00	
	University of Vermont .....	25.00	
18	Lafayette College .....	25.00	
	John B. Stetson University .....	25.00	
21	Washington and Lee University .....	50.00	
	University of Southern California .....	25.00	
	Catholic University of America .....	25.00	
	Baylor University .....	25.00	
23	Williams College .....	25.00	
26	Creighton University .....	25.00	
	Iowa State College .....	25.00	
28	Duke University .....	25.00	
Apr. 2	Coe College .....	25.00	
4	Stanford University .....	25.00	
9	Oregon Agricultural College .....	25.00	
12	American Sports Publishing Co.,		
	Soccer .....	\$38.64	
	Swimming .....	59.10	
			97.74
19	Alfred University .....	25.00	
May 10	Penn. State College .....	25.00	
July 15	Villanova College .....	25.00	
Sept. 5	Boston College .....	25.00	
	Michigan Agricultural College .....	25.00	
	Pacific Coast I. A. A. .....	25.00	
Nov. 10	International Y. M. C. A. College .....	25.00	
11	University of Akron .....	25.00	
	Haverford College .....	25.00	
14	Lawrenceville School .....	10.00	
	Mercersburg Academy .....	10.00	
	Westminster College .....	25.00	
	Worcester Academy .....	10.00	
	Amherst College .....	25.00	
	Denison University .....	25.00	
	Cornell University .....	25.00	
16	Lehigh University .....	25.00	
17	University of Chicago .....	25.00	
18	University of New Hampshire .....	25.00	
	Kansas Agricultural College .....	25.00	
	Case School .....	25.00	
	Georgetown University .....	25.00	
	Wooster College .....	25.00	
	University of Missouri .....	25.00	
19	University of Maine .....	25.00	
	Mass. Institute of Technology .....	25.00	
	Texas A. and M. College .....	25.00	
21	Rice Institute .....	25.00	
	Ohio State University .....	25.00	
	Columbia University .....	25.00	



	University of Cincinnati .....	25.00
	Indiana University .....	25.00
	University of Illinois .....	25.00
23	New York University .....	25.00
	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute .....	50.00
	Susquehanna University .....	25.00
24	State University of Iowa .....	25.00
	University of Virginia .....	25.00
	Princeton University .....	25.00
	University of Maryland .....	25.00
	University of Pittsburgh .....	25.00
	DePauw University .....	25.00
26	Andover Academy .....	10.00
	Centre College .....	25.00
	Mass. Agricultural College .....	25.00
	Kansas I. A. Conference .....	25.00
28	N. C. State College .....	25.00
	Butler University .....	25.00
	University of Tennessee .....	25.00
29	Coe College .....	25.00
	University of Oklahoma .....	50.00
	West Virginia University .....	25.00
30	Boston University .....	25.00
	University of Texas .....	25.00
	Niagara College .....	25.00
Dec. 1	Middlebury College .....	25.00
2	Bates College .....	25.00
	Alabama Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
3	Miami University .....	25.00
	Purdue University .....	25.00
	Johns Hopkins University .....	25.00
6	University of Minnesota .....	25.00
7	Norwich University .....	25.00
8	Carnegie Institute of Technology .....	25.00
	Fordham University .....	50.00
10	Grinnell College .....	25.00
	University of North Carolina .....	25.00
12	Central I. A. Conference .....	25.00
	L. W. St. John, basketball .....	750.00
	A. A. Stagg, track meet .....	113.51
	Allegheny College .....	25.00
14	Union College .....	25.00
	Southern Methodist University .....	25.00
15	Ohio University .....	25.00
16	University of Nebraska .....	25.00
17	Rutgers University .....	25.00
19	Colored I. A. Association .....	50.00
	Temple University .....	25.00
21	Michigan State Normal School .....	25.00
22	University of Wisconsin .....	25.00
	American Sports Publishing Co.,	
	Track .....	\$73.02
	Football .....	1571.28
	Interscholastic Football .....	232.82
		1877.12
24	U. S. Naval Academy .....	25.00
	Interest Savings Bank .....	92.70
		\$14,008.42

CR.

1927			
Jan.	3	Bishop W. T. Manning, contribution .....	\$500.00
		Treasurer, N. A. A. F. ....	500.00
	4	Pelton and King, printing .....	50.00
	5	Hotel Astor, convention expenses .....	175.00
	7	E. H. Wilkins, convention expenses .....	67.05
		Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes .....	.75
		J. E. Raycroft, Publication Committee .....	5.04
	10	Master Reporting Co., convention expenses .....	10.48
	15	Miss Mildred Finch, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	15.00
	29	H. P. Osborne, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	8.25
		A. I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	21.67
Feb.	2	Wesleyan Store, making stencils .....	10.80
	5	E. L. Mercer, stenography and postage .....	3.04
	10	Hazen's Bookstore, account book .....	2.00
		H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee .....	102.80
	11	H. R. Reiter, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	4.30
	16	Miss F. McCann, Special Committee of Five .....	4.53
	21	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee .....	9.50
	26	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. track meet .....	300.00
Mar.	2	Pelton and King, printing .....	65.75
	3	E. L. Mercer, Executive Committee .....	8.55
	11	P. E. Pierce, Executive Committee, etc. ....	60.30
	19	D. X. Bible, Football Rules Committee .....	212.00
	30	American Phys. Ed. Assoc., publ. Proceedings .....	687.89
Apr.	2	H. W. Hughes, Football Rules Committee .....	197.14
	7	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	25.00
	12	C. W. Savage, Football Rules Committee .....	54.92
		Wesleyan Store, postage .....	20.00
	19	J. W. Wilce, Special Committee of Five .....	26.16
		E. T. Kennedy, Swimming Rules Committee .....	149.67
	22	F. J. Sullivan, Swimming Rules Committee .....	141.42
	26	C. E. Daubert, Swimming Rules Committee .....	19.77
		F. W. Luehring, Swimming Rules Committee .....	42.91
		W. S. Chandler, Basketball Rules Committee .....	166.23
May	2	Pelton and King, printing .....	16.50
	3	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes .....	.75
	8	H. R. Reiter, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	24.80
		G. M. Trautmann, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	73.12
		J. A. Rockwell, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	43.05
		J. A. Babbitt, Central Board .....	500.00
	10	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	191.91
	18	R. J. Trimble, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	21.88
	19	F. W. Luehring, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	120.39
	30	R. Morgan, Basketball Rules Committee .....	17.96
		W. E. Meanwell, Basketball Rules Committee .....	168.37
June	1	H. R. Reiter, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	3.20
	3	Pelton and King, stationery .....	4.00
	4	C. N. Peacock, Ice Hockey Rules Committee .....	23.88
	6	W. S. Langford, Football Rules Committee .....	25.20
	9	Phillips Printing Co., Special Committee of Five .....	3.00
	11	W. A. Richardson, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	20.22
	17	L. W. St. John, Basketball Rules Committee .....	194.70
	22	Oswald Tower, Basketball Rules Committee .....	34.70
	30	F. J. Sullivan, Swimming Rules Committee .....	159.80
July	19	W. H. Cowell, Track Rules Committee .....	178.35
		H. R. Reiter, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	3.00
		F. W. Nicolson, Secretary's allowance .....	500.00



Oct.	8	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee .....	10.50
	21	E. L. Mercer, Executive Committee .....	24.28
Nov.	5	American Sports Publishing Co., Committee on Publications .....	138.76
		Wesleyan Store, postage .....	14.00
	29	Miss Mildred Finch, Wrestling Rules Committee .....	25.00
		Phillips Printing Co., Wrestling Rules Committee .....	23.00
	30	D. B. Reed, Special Committee of Five .....	120.99
Dec.	2	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes .....	.75
		Whitehead and Hoag Co., convention expenses .....	28.18
		Pelton and King, printing .....	11.50
	3	J. C. Adams, Executive Committee .....	8.50
	10	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	24.00
	15	P. E. Pierce, President's expenses .....	39.95
	17	J. W. Wilce, Special Committee of Five .....	73.51
	23	C. W. Savage, Special Committee of Five .....	129.16
	29	Balance forward .....	7339.64
			<hr/> \$14,008.42

## APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL  
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 30, 1924

## CONSTITUTION

## ARTICLE I.

## NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

## ARTICLE II.

## PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.

(4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.

(5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.



## ARTICLE III.

## MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

## ARTICLE V.

## CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

## ARTICLE VI.

## REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

SEC. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

## ARTICLE VII.

## AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:



(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

#### BY-LAWS

##### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

##### ARTICLE II.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested by writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.



## ARTICLE III.

## GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.
- (b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

## ARTICLE IV.

## RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse;

- (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible cooperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

## ARTICLE V.

## ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars, but no dues shall be required of the second group of associate members, as defined in Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, provided a majority of the members are also members of this Association.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The consti-



tuted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

### ARTICLE VIII.

#### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

## APPENDIX III

### FOOTBALL OFFICIATING

[The following report of a Sub-Committee (F. A. Lambert, of Columbus, Ohio, Chairman) of the Special Committee of Five appointed by the Association, was not presented at the Convention. Its publication, therefore, is not formally authorized, but it is here printed because it is considered to contain information of value.]

When your committee was appointed and requested to make a survey and a report upon conditions nationally with reference to football, we sent out one hundred and fifty questionnaires, each asking sixteen questions. These were sent to coaches, athletic directors, and officials in all parts of the United States in order that this report might be truly representative of conditions which existed during 1927. It is true, possibly, that our conclusions, drawn from the entire lot of answers, do not in all particulars represent the condition which existed in any one section, but the membership of the National Association comprises all sections of the land, and any survey must contain a statement of conditions which have been found to exist generally.

At the outset we may say that during the past summer and early fall there was a greatly increased study and interpretation of the football rules by officials, coaches, and players. More study and interpretation meetings by conferences of universities, by high school athletic associations, and by officials organizations were held in 1927 than in any previous year. Our replies indicate also that the press in all sections carried more publicity on football rules than in any previous year.

We asked whether there was evidence of an increased knowledge of the rules as the result of an increased study and an increased effort. Our replies indicate that there was not an increased knowledge of the rules generally, for the reason, as many expressed themselves, that coaches and officials spent much of their study and interpretation effort endeavoring to master the changes in the rules of 1927, and for that reason less effort was spent on the older and more fundamental rules.

Many report that the press carried more publicity than in any previous year, but too much of it was adverse criticism of the changes in the rules. Viewing the year in retrospect, we must all admit that those who broke into print before the season opened in ridicule of the rules changes and prophesied that they would destroy the game in this way or that, greatly over-estimated their effect upon the game. We have in mind several good and important games played this fall in which there was not a single incompleting backward pass, and no fumble or muff of a kicked ball.

We mention this in order to point out that the year 1928 offers great possibilities for rules study and a better understanding of the rules by coaches, players, officials, and the public. It is our anticipation that your Football Rules Committee will make few, if any, marked changes in the game, devoting its efforts to smoothing out the several rough spots which necessarily accompany so many and radical changes as were made in 1927. With the same number of rules study meetings held throughout the country next summer and fall (and we hope there will be even more), we should be able to teach the rules generally and the true spirit of the rules, rather than to concentrate upon the changes. We begin, then, with the assumption that we all agree that a knowledge of both the spirit and the letter of the rules, as well as their application, by both the players and the officials, are very necessary for the best sportsmanship in football.



## MEETINGS FOR RULES STUDY AND INTERPRETATION.

Reports show that many more such meetings were held during the past fall, and that the attendance at each was greater, than in any previous year. The Central Board meeting was held in New York on September 10 with an attendance of more than 400 coaches and officials. On the same day the Western Conference held its meeting in Chicago, and during the next week the Missouri Valley Conference held its meeting in Kansas City, the New England group in Boston, the Rocky Mountain Conference in Denver, and the Southern Conference at Atlanta. The Northwest Conference held meetings in Seattle, Spokane, and Portland, and the Southwestern Board in Dallas.

On September 16 and 17 a full two-day study meeting was conducted by the Ohio Association of Football Officials, in cooperation with the State High School Athletic Association, to which every coach and official in the state was invited. The attendance was 250 men. Two similar state meetings were held in Michigan, one at the Michigan State College, the other at Ironwood. Other state meetings reported were at Lexington, Kentucky; Richmond, Virginia; and Baltimore, Maryland.

We feel that especial mention should be made of the work of the University of West Virginia. For the benefit of the West Virginia High School Athletic Association, this university conducted schools simultaneously at Wheeling, Clarksburg, Princeton, Charleston, and Beckley, on September 17. Each was presided over by a representative of the University, and the instruction in each school was given by an experienced official secured by the University.

The work of the University of Nebraska during the past few years is deserving of special commendation. During the past season the University did what one might term extension work, in that Mr. Henry Schulte, a keen student of the rules, an experienced umpire, and a member of the athletic department of the University, conducted meetings in fourteen different centers in Nebraska.

Regular meetings of football officials associations were held throughout the season in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Chicago. Other meetings, more local in character, were held at Syracuse, Toledo, Lima, and Dayton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Madison, Wisconsin, Louisville, and Little Rock. From the above it is evident that there exists an increased interest in, and an increased desire to know, the football rules. Already this is showing its good effect upon the game, and we believe that the older coaches and experienced officials should cooperate with and assist the less experienced in such meetings. The personal acquaintance, contact, association, and fellowship in such meetings also add to the spirit of fair play which is so necessary in football.

## SPECIAL COURSES IN RULES AND OFFICIATING PROCEDURE.

Answers to the question "Did any college or university in your section conduct a regular or special course during the summer or fall in football rules study and officiating procedure?" show that the following universities and colleges gave such special courses in connection with their regular courses in coaching, and used one or more football officials to assist in the instruction: The University of Michigan, the Ohio State University, Indiana University, Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, and Wittenberg College. Reports indicate that in some of the above special courses officials not regularly enrolled in the summer schools were invited and admitted to the classes, some of which were held in the evening.

It is reported also that the following offered courses in rules study and officiating procedure, but no detail was given us: Pennsylvania State Col-

lege, Ithaca School of Physical Education, Bucknell University, and the Southern Methodist University (where Mr. Rockne held coaching courses), the University of Alabama, Utah Agricultural College, Stanford University, the University of California, and Oregon State College.

We endeavored to "take the pulse" of the coaches and officials upon the question of whether the educational institutions or the officials themselves should take the lead in teaching the rules and officiating procedure. A majority reply that the institutions should do this work, and do more of it than they have done. Many others feel that the official is responsible for his own development, and that the institutions should not be expected to assume the responsibility of developing officials. Our own judgment upon this question, arrived at after much observation, discussion, and some experience, is that universities and colleges in cooperation with officials associations, or at least experienced officials, should, for the most part, take the lead in teaching football rules to both coaches and officials, and where possible teach proper officiating procedure to officials. To teach the later, it has proven advantageous to use experienced officials who possess some ability in pedagogy. It is very apparent that 1927 saw more such instruction given than, possibly, all previous years have witnessed. It is having its good effect upon the game, we feel.

## WEAKNESSES OF OFFICIALS.

For your information we list herewith a number of answers to the question "State the greatest weaknesses of the officials you observed during the past season?"

- 1—Lack of decision, and inability to follow the ball, faults which could be corrected by more rigid supervision.
- 2—Lack of courage to call the fouls which come under their jurisdiction.
- 3—Failure to call interferences on screened passes.
- 4—"Passing the buck" to other officials.
- 5—Calling too many technical penalties having no bearing upon the play.
- 6—Tendency to overlook fouls, and to warn rather than penalize.
- 7—Apparent lack of courage.
- 8—Officiating from an official's point of view rather than from that of the sport.
- 9—Failure of umpires generally to call anything of a disciplinary character.
- 10—Failure of most referees to keep close enough to the ball to rule progress accurately.
- 11—Lack of cooperation among the corps, and lack of understanding as to duties.
- 12—Closing the eyes to "rough stuff".
- 13—Too general a criticism and discussion of the work of the other officials.
- 14—Misapplication of rules in complicated situations, and great aversion to shoulder responsibility.
- 15—Failure of umpires to detect, or unwillingness to call, holding in the line.
- 16—Too wide a variation of opinion as to what constitutes interference on a forward pass.
- 17—Apparent unwillingness of all officials to get together or confer during a game.
- 18—Not sure enough of themselves and their courage to stand for what they know is right.



19—Too many are just spectators, and call a foul only occasionally when they are reasonably certain that it will not harm either team.

20—Too mindful of the score, or position of the teams on the field, when they see a foul.

21—Permit players to talk too much and slow up the game. Officials should run the game.

22—Too technical on the field,—calling minor infractions, and not calling "rough stuff".

23—Too much regard for the judgment and opinion of coaches.

24—We have an unwilling type of umpire who purposely works too far from the line.

25—Too technical about minor things, and too lax about fouls of real bearing.

26—Timidity, lack of judgment, and, in rare cases, prejudice.

27—Inconsistent timing of the referee's whistle, either too fast or too slow.

28—Out of bounds tackling fairly common, but never a penalty for the foul.

29—Too much warning, and too infrequent penalizing for holding, etc.

30—Lack of courage, and unwillingness to shoulder responsibility.

31—Too many officials working out of place.

32—Too inactive to cover sideline on runs out of bounds.

33—Being unfamiliar with the mechanics of the position in which an official is working in an important game.

34—Too much diplomacy, and not enough "guts" and fair play.

35—An official serves in too many different capacities in a season to be efficient.

36—Too technical about some things, and too lax about penalizing for roughness.

37—Calling incompleting backward passes fumbles.

From the above, it is quite obvious that during the past season the work of referees and linesmen was much more satisfactory throughout the country than that of the umpire and the field judge. It is singular to note that not a single complaint is voiced that referees did not enforce the shift rule. We attribute this more to the changes in the rule and in the coaching than to the efficiency or stringency of the referee. We believe that the shift problem with men in motion is well understood and pretty generally accepted as a move in the right direction to increase sportsmanship.

In criticizing the work of umpires for their failure to cover line play, it is fair to add here that we believe this is often the result of ignorance of line play, or inability to know how to detect fouls which occur in close line play.

From reports, and from our own observation, "clipping" was at a minimum during the past season, but it is regrettable to report that in some sections "whiplashing", with the accompanying throwing of the feet, made its return. This appeared to occur most often when linemen breaking through attempted to cut down the secondary defense. As described in Rule 21, Section 50, this is a foul, and we believe umpires should have the matter called to their attention and it should be more rigidly restricted next season.

From the standpoint of enforcement of the spirit of the rules and fair play and the ultimate realization generally of the football code, it is evident that our problem with the officials rests largely upon the teaching

to the umpire of the proper and necessary enforcement of the rule dealing with conduct of players, and to the field judge, what constitutes an interference on a forward pass and what constitutes possession and control of the ball on a forward pass play. Our replies set forth that much variation existed on the last mentioned points of the forward pass.

Too many umpires fail upon the field to realize that it is the special duty of the referee to follow the ball, and that it is their duty to observe the players. Officials organizations would do well to stress this point to their members. We have observed many umpires following only the ball, and in several cases they attempt to place the ball or rule its progress. This is necessary in rare cases, but, as a general procedure, it is the answer to the question "why so much holding in the line, and not a 15-yard penalty all day".

#### SELECTION OR APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

When appointed, your committee was requested to ascertain how officials were appointed or selected by various conferences of universities and colleges. The information upon this point which we were able to secure is given herewith.

*In the East.* Twelve of the largest universities in the East turned over to Mr. Walter Okeson, of Lehigh University, last spring, full authority and responsibility for the selection and appointment of the officials, who worked their games this past fall. Approved lists were not given to Mr. Okeson, the personnel of his staff being left entirely to his knowledge of the men and their abilities. On the afternoon of September 10, Mr. Okeson held a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, of the entire group, about fifty officials in all. This was a closed meeting, in which Mr. Okeson spoke "straight from the shoulder and called a spade a spade", assuring the men that all must appreciate that selection and future selection was not on a personal basis, but entirely upon a basis of merit and execution. He further assured the group that reports were to be sent him regularly by each official setting forth the work of the other three officials and the sportsmanship shown by players and coaches. Reports were given also by each coach upon the work of each official, and, in addition to this, an experienced official, a fifth official we may say, with identity unknown to the group working the game, observed the work of the corps from the stands. With a pretty intimate knowledge of his officials at the outset, and with such a volume of reports upon their 1927 efforts, we are confident that Mr. Okeson can operate his assignment work much more easily and even more efficiently in the future. We have elaborated upon the details of Mr. Okeson's capacity and work, for it is our opinion that it is the best method now in operation. To appreciate out on the field in the heat of a close game that a foul, or a dozen fouls, called upon a team cannot prevent an official returning to work again for that team, gives him a proper frame of mind to enforce fair play. Mr. Okeson has assured his officials that so long as they are efficient and right, as shown by other reports, he will stand by them through thick and thin, and lend a stinging ear to any coach who manifests a spirit of poor sportsmanship by unfair protests and complaints.

Reports show that all other Eastern institutions secure their officials by selective appointment. An annual meeting is held in New York near the close of the school year at which the coaches agree upon officials, who then are appointed by the Central Board.

*The Western Conference* has its football officials assigned by a committee composed of two Faculty representatives and the Commissioner of Athletics. It is our information that each coach does not submit a list of eligible or acceptable officials, but many submit from year to year a



name, or names, of officials who are no longer acceptable, and whose presence in their games is no longer desired.

*The Ohio Conference* has its officials appointed by an employed Supervisor of Officials from lists of acceptable officials submitted each year by each coach.

*The Missouri Valley Conference* has an officials committee which is furnished with a list of acceptable officials. This committee then makes the selections and appointments.

*The Southern Conference* has no facilities in operation for selection or assignment of officials. This conference contemplates such a step, and for that reason stimulated and encouraged the organization of the Southern Officials Association December 10. Officials in the South are agreed upon by the two coaches concerned in each game.

*The Rocky Mountain Conference* secures most of its officials by mutual agreement of coaches, provided the same has been done by the middle of September. After that date, the Conference Adjuster assigns the officials.

*The Southwestern Conference* secures officials by mutual agreement of the coaches. The home management submits a list of acceptable officials from which the visitor may make a selection. This has not proven generally satisfactory, we are told.

*The Northwest Conference* selects officials by mutual agreement of coaches.

*The Pacific Coast Conference* selects officials by agreement of the two coaches.

#### ORGANIZATIONS OF FOOTBALL OFFICIALS.

Below are listed the Associations of Football Officials reported to us. Since a number of these have been organized during the year 1927, it is evident that there exist an increased interest in and an increased appreciation of the value of organization. Officials can and should be encouraged to assist each other.

The Eastern Association of Football Officials, with chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia.

The Maryland State Board of Officials.

The West Virginia State Football Officials (just organized), headquarters in Parkersburg.

The Ohio Association of Football Officials, headquarters in Columbus.

The Indiana Officials Association Inc., headquarters in Indianapolis.

Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials, headquarters in Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Officials Association, headquarters in Madison.

The Southern Association of Football Officials (just organized), headquarters in Athens, Ga.

Kentucky Officials Association, headquarters in Louisville.

Rocky Mountain Football Officials Association, headquarters in Denver.

Southwestern Board of Officials, headquarters in Dallas.

Pacific Coast Football Officials Association.

San Joaquin Valley Officials Association, headquarters in Fresno, Calif.

Southern California Football Officials Association, headquarters in Los Angeles.

Smaller and local associations are reported to exist in: Harrisburg, Wheeling, Toledo, Dayton, Lima, and Canton, Ohio, in St. Louis, Gary, Indiana, and a large organization in Chicago known as the Athletic Officials Association.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Our sixteenth and last question was "What suggestions have you to create a better relationship between spectators, players, coaches, and officials, and thus increase the sportsmanship of the game?" Without comment we list herewith many of the answers; they offer food for thought and discussion.

1—Drop officials who give their views of the most important play of a game after they take a long train ride home, and then give it to the press.

2—Continuance and enlargement of the system initiated by Walter Okeson.

3—We need a little more religion in the game; teach the coach he will lose a game sooner or later, and that it will not always be the fault of some official.

4—Educate the alumni and the public in the rules through constructive articles in the press.

5—Establish a code for officials; this is sorely needed in some sections.

6—More study of *all* the rules and the spirit of the rules, and fewer interpretations and alterations by this or that conference.

7—Place more active coaches and officials on the Rules Committee.

8—Using more younger officials in early games to test their abilities.

9—More censorship and discrimination in the printing in the Guide of lists of officials. Half the so-called Central Board list are not active or good officials.

10—Let the rules now remain unchanged except when necessary to clarify or remove ambiguities.

11—In programmes, print list of the penalties, and make an appeal for sportsmanship toward the officials. This is especially necessary where games are attended by the general public, many of whom have not attended college.

12—Leave the rules alone; we understand them now.

13—Relationship between coaches and officials is all right and all that it can be; educate the spectators and students through the press. Increased knowledge means better sportsmanship.

14—Preach efficiency in officiating, but do not drop an official the first time he makes a mistake in judgment. Where would we coaches be if that happened to us?

15—Educate the public by talks. John Schommer gave 32 such talks in Chicago at meetings of luncheon clubs.

16—Take a greater interest in the development of officials for the high schools. Your boy and mine will be a sportsman when he gets into college if his early training is what you want him to have later on. That's the impressionable age for a boy.

17—Discipline the players for rough stuff the first five minutes of the game, and sportsmanship will quickly appear, if it is not already present.

18—The publication of a series of articles explaining a rule or a part of a rule each day at the beginning of the football season.

19—Simplify the rules so that the officials are a less conspicuous part.

20—Take some part in developing officials and you will not draw so many poor ones. It is an economic proposition, one of supply and demand.

21—An official should acquire personality, and handle college men not as though he were a policeman.



22—Have all officials appointed or assigned by an individual or a board competent to pass upon their qualifications, and permit no coach to have a voice in their selection.

23—Give spectators and alumni their money back after the game if they are dissatisfied. No official is perfect nor is any coach. I am a coach.

24—Work an official regularly in one capacity, then expect him to master it.

25—No use to educate the spectator until we get some system of informing him what foul has been called, or what has happened upon the field. This is our greatest need.

26—Better opportunities for, and more loyalty to, officials.

27—Question and answer column in your local paper the week following a game which covers the points in that game which bothered spectators.

In closing, permit us to say that, while parts of our report may sound pessimistic and paint a dark picture, your committee is indeed optimistic and encouraged with the knowledge of conditions as shown to exist by the reports. It is pleasing and encouraging to note the increased interest in fair play through proper officiating. 1927 saw many new sections harnessing their forces to teach football rules and officiating procedure. It is our hope that your New Year's resolution will be one of an honest effort to participate in the teaching of football rules, fair play, and sportsmanship more in 1928 than in any year of your lives.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL- LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 28, 1928

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1929

### PRESIDENT

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

### SECRETARY-TREASURER

Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

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- Second District, Professor C. W. Kennedy, Princeton University.
- Third District, Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
- Fourth District, Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University.
- Fifth District, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
- Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
- Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah.
- Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

### Members at Large\*

- Major J. L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Conference.
- Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
- Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.
- Dean C. E. Friley, Texas A. & M. College.
- Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
- Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.
- Professor W. R. LaPorte, University of Southern California.

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- The president and secretary, *ex officio*
- |                         |                      |                          |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Major J. L. Griffith    | Dr. J. E. Raycroft   | Director W. J. Bingham   |
| Professor C. W. Kennedy | Dean S. W. Beyer     | Professor L. W. St. John |
|                         | Professor O. F. Long |                          |

\* Elected by the Council.